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美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790-1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理

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“十一五”国家重点图书出版规划项目

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119	M101-11	194	C. Seymour 报告中国南部的海盗的情况,并称本省总督已就相关问题向皇帝呈递奏折	1890-5-10	464
120	M101-11	A	《孖刺沙西报》的报导	1890-5-7	467

121	M101-11	195	C. Seymour 讨论他所收到的 1889 年 9 月 10 日和 1890 年 2 月 26 日关于费用的函件	1890-5-17	468
122	M101-11	$\frac{1}{A}$	财政部的 Tarbell 致 F. Carrow 信件的副本	1882-6-9	482
123	M101-11	$\frac{2}{B}$	J. C. Bancroft Davis 致 W. E. Galdsborangh 信件的副本	1882-4-12	484
124	M101-11	$\frac{3}{C}$, 176	J. T. Mosby 致 Walker Blaiule 信件的副本	1882-2-2	485
125	M101-11	127	J. C. Bancroft Davis 致 John T. Mosby 信件的副本	1882-3-18	486
126	M101-11	D	John Davis 致美国领事的函件	1884-8-15	487
127	M101-11	196	C. Seymour 报告美国传教士和其他人向中国政府的索赔要求已得到满意的解决,并汇报公使 Denby 到访广州	1890-6-9	488
128	M101-11	197	C. Seymour 报告关于 1886 年美国传教士在桂平 (Kwai Ping) 蒙受的损失,其索赔请求已得到最后的解决。附寄 3 份 1890 年 6 月 11 日索赔者开具的收据	1890-6-19	498
129	M101-11	198	C. Seymour 报告中国对煤油征收附加厘金税	1890-6-23	504
130	M101-11		附件 $\frac{1}{A}$; C. Seymour 致两广总督的抗议信的副本	1890-6-23	509
131	M101-11	199	C. Seymour 报告煤油附加税被取消	1890-6-30	512
132	M101-11	200	C. Seymour 转送 1890 年第 2 季度的报告和账目	1890-6-30	515

No.

140 ✓

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

Mr. Seymour

January 12th 1888

To Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Permitting Account, Vouches, and Returns, to end of 1887.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

As per List.



United States Consulate
at Canton, China.



January 12th 1888

George F. Rineo.

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, as per list, accompanying Account, Vouchers, and Returns, to the end of 1887.

Permit me to add that the Account and Return to the Fifth Auditor of the U. S. Treasury show the business of the last Quarter was larger than that of any previous Quarter, and the business of 1887 was larger than that of any preceding year, at this Consulate, as to Pers.

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully,

Charles Seymour
Consul

Dec 31.
1887

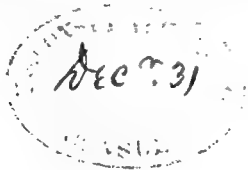
Report in the case of the Estate of James Smith Murray.

The only Estate unsettled in this Consulate is that of a deceased American Citizen named James Smith Murray, who registered July 7th 1870, as a native of Bird's Ferry, Maryland, leaving three sons registered, one of whom (the youngest) died. The other two sons were born in 1865 and 1866, respectively, and both are of lawful age. The widow of deceased, and mother of these sons, is a Chinese woman of respectable character. They now desire that the Estate may be closed, and the property divided among these heirs according to the will of deceased. The only property left was a house or dwelling in Ningpo, which became so dilapidated in 1884 as to be undrivable and unfit for occupancy by tenants; and as the necessary repairs involved expenses which the widow and children were unable to bear, the house was sold at public Auction in Ningpo about the end of 1884 as requested by these heirs residing at Canton and Hong Kong; and the avails of the sale, amounting to Nine Hundred Dollars Mexican, were remitted by the United States Consul, P. Stevens, at Ningpo, to the United States Consul at Canton; and although the heirs then desired to have the money divided, it was deposited in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation when received in January 1885, and ~~a~~ amount, with accumulation of 5% interest, to One thousand and forty one and $\frac{9}{100}$ Dollars Mexican, payable, as per Certificate of deposit, to the United Consul

at Canton, in trust for the widow and sons of James
Smith Murray, deceased" payable February 9th 888.

In the meantime the sons have been duly cared for,
and have fitted themselves to obtain comfortable support -
one as a Steamship Assistant Engineer, and the other
in the Custom House service of the Imperial Maritime
Customs of China at Canton; and are supporting their
mother in respectable manner. This seems to be the only
transaction on record in connection with the Estate of
James Smith Murray; which is the only unsettled
Estate in this Consulate.

Respectfully submitted.



Charles Seymour
M. General

To The
Department of State
Washington D.C.

Dec 31.
1887.

*Names of Persons employed at the United States Consulate
at Canton, China;
and at the Sincow Agency in this Consular District.*

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>of what country.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Nom.</i>	<i>Date of certificate.</i>
<i>Charles Seymour,</i>	<i>Canton</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>Consul</i>	<i>August 1882</i>	<i>1882</i>
<i>Gideon Nye</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Vice "</i>	<i>1882</i>	<i>1882</i>
<i>Loo Tsu Wha</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>Interpreter</i>	<i>1886</i>	<i>1887</i>
<i>Lee U Lin</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Writer</i>	<i>1887</i>	<i>1881</i>
<i>Baron Edwin Von Sedkendorf</i>	<i>Sincow</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>U.S. Consular Agent</i>	<i>1884</i>	<i>1884</i>

The same as reported December 31. 1886.

Dec 31.
1887.

Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul.

No. 141

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.



January 17 - 1888

To Department of State.

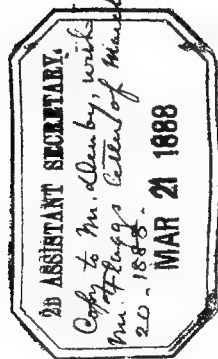
SUBJECT:

Memorial against Kerosene imports.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

1. Memorial of Viceroy and Governor to prohibit or limit
2. Importation of American Kerosene.

Copy of memorial
40 hrs. filed Mar. 6/88.



No. 141

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

January 17th 1888

The Honorable

George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit a
Copy of a translation of a Joint-
Memorial from His Excellency the Viceroy
of the Two Kwangs, and His Excellency
the Governor of the Province of Kwangtung,
to the Imperial Government of China,
to prohibit or limit the importation of
American Kerosene, because of its
hazardous nature, and the disasters it has
caused to lives and property of Chinese.

The document, which is worthy of
attention, has not obtained publicity; but
it has reached the Consuls in what is deemed
a reliable form; and was carefully translated
by an advanced Chinese scholar in the British Consulate,
(Mr. Hsieh), and is regarded as genuine as

it is mischievous and dangerous; for the Viceroy is relentless and unceasing in his warfare against foreign interests.

The British Consul at Canton has sent a copy of the Memorial to the British Legation at Peking; and I have sent Copies to Minister Denby, at Peking, and ~~also~~ to Consul General Kennedy, at Shanghai.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Seymour
Consul.

Enclosure

3006 6017
Kew

Translation
of an
Anti-Kerosene Memorial
from the
Viceroy of the Two Kwangs
and the
Governor of Kwang Tung
to the
Imperial Government of China,
January 1888, or latter part of Dec. 1887.

Joint Memorial by the Governor General of the Two Kwang, and the Governor of Kwangtung calling attention to the injury to Chinese life caused by the Kerosene oil imported by foreign merchants and requesting the issue of Imperial commands forbidding its importation.

We have received a Report from Chang Wen-tung, Magistrate of the Ching-hai District wherein he states that between seven and eight o'clock on the evening of the 3rd Nov. last a fire caused by the bursting of a Kerosene lamp broke out in the top story of the Yung-shing paper establishment in Yung Hei Street at Swatow, that Shih Lun, sub assistant Magistrate, proceeded with troops to the rescue, but that owing to large quantities of Kerosene being stored in the neighbouring shops, to a high wind and the dry state of materials, the fire was not extinguished until one o'clock on the morning of the 4th, over

four hundred buildings in all being consumed. Te-tai, The Hui, Chao, and Chia Taotai also made a Report in similar terms.

A Report was also received from Tso Tung-shing, Acting Brigadier-General at Yang Chiang, stating that between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening of the 15th of November last the Hongkong Canton passenger steamer 'Wah Yung' caught fire at Sha-Ko outside the Hoque owing to the bursting of a Kerosene lamp in the passengers' quarters, that the entire ship was consumed, and that of more than 600 passengers on board or including the crew some seven to eight hundred souls seventy to eighty were saved by the soldiers and sailors at the forts, the rest being burned and drowned.

On receipt of a telegram at 9 o'clock next morning to the above effect we immediately directed the Reorganization Office to send a deputy to the spot with all speed to recover and bury the corpses of the burned and drowned and instructions were given to the Shi-Yu Tang to prepare coffins for their reception. The rapidity of the conflagration of the 'Wah Yung' defied the possibility of rescue, and not only was the steamer herself totally destroyed but more than 700 lives were lost at the same time. Broken bones and floating corpses filled a whole sea and the sight was heartrending beyond expression.

With regard to Kerosene oil, it comes for the most part from America, and is largely consumed owing to its cheapness. Its strength

is great and the least mishap will lead to a conflagration. The climate of the Canton province is hot and numerous fires have occurred. During the winter of last year not a single day passed without one, and in nine cases out of ten they were connected with Kerosene. In November 1878 over a thousand houses were burned down outside the South gate and over 10,000,000 articles — consumed, all caused by Kerosene.

Of late these disasters from fire have been on the increase, and since the great development of the trade in this oil many Chinese have been injured and killed and much Chinese property has been consumed. In the Canton Province alone innumerable disasters have occurred, and like results are noticeable in the seaboard and riverine provinces. The injury, done to the people by foreign opium, which is a poison, is slow in its progress; Kerosene is everywhere, and a lamp once broken, the greater the efforts to extinguish the fire the greater is its onslaught. In a moment incalculable destruction is caused — property and people disappear and are no more. The harm done to the people by Kerosene is greater than that caused by foreign opium. Since the development of the trade in Kerosene, the trade in ground nut, vegetable, and bean oils, which were formerly used, has daily declined, and this interference with the view of the people although a matter of considerable moment is only of secondary import-

ance. During last year orders were given that a heavy likin should be paid on Kerosene with the idea of increasing the price and restricting the trade; but the American Minister went to the Tsingli Yamen and made a noise with the result that a letter was received from the Yamen calling for particulars on the subject to which it will be found a reply was sent in May, last.

By Treaty, foreign merchants are not allowed to trade in Saltpetre and other munitions of war or in rice and grain which are connected with the food supply of the people.

These are Chinese goods and yet Treaty stipulations prohibit foreign merchants from trading in them. With regard to foreign goods, therefore, which are highly dangerous to the people a country, which is on such a friendly footing, should not for the sake of gain do anything that would prove injurious.

In 1881 when a revision of the Treaty with the United States was carried out stipulations were made for prohibiting the influx of Chinese labour which was proving injurious to that country; limitations were placed on the number of labourers and to the term of years. If one side can prohibit Chinese labour because it is harmful, it is only just that in order to reap advantage and prevent injury, we should in like manner prohibit the import of Kerosene which proves so destructive. If put in this way, the Government of the United States can have no possible excuse, and we beg that instructions be given to the Tsingli Yamen to quote the

revised Treaty, point to the serious destruction — caused on the Canton Province, and in conjunction with the Minister for the United States — draw up Regulations on the subject, and we also beg that secret orders may be given to His Excellency Chang Yin-huan (Chinese Minister in Washington) to use all his efforts in discussing the matter with the Foreign Department in — America so that foreigners may not be permitted to import Kerosene, and if this cannot be done that a limit may be put to the import and failing this that some special arrangement as to duty, as in the case of foreign opium should be entered into and that Kerosene should not be on the same footing as other goods. If the duty is left for China to arrange, the import would, in a year or two decrease, — calamities would be less frequent, and native trade would be greatly benefitted. Our sole idea in presenting this memorial is our regard for life and the prevention of calamitous fires and we pray that their Majesties the Empress Dowager and Emperor will be graciously pleased to cast their sacred glance thereon.

No. 142

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

Mr. Seymour

January 31st 1888

To Department of State.

ack
Mar. 20

SUBJECT:

Death of Edwin Nye, Vice Consul.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Ack. appropriately
JMM
17 Mar 1888.

No. 142

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

January 31st - 1888

The Honorable

George S. Kerr

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Sidney Ayr, Vice Consul of the United States of America, at Canton, China, died on the 25th instant; and was buried in the Foreigners Cemetery, opposite "Fort Macao", about three miles south of "Shamien", on the 26th instant.

Mr. Ayr left a small estate (about one thousand dollars - \$1,000) to be expended in small monthly installments to needy dependents, according to a will, in which he designated, as his Executors, Dr. John S. Kerr, Reverend Henry V. Hays, Benjamin C. Henry, and Oscar P. Wicker, (all connected as missionaries with the American Presbyterian Mission Society); and they accept the trust.

*Circular.
in Duplicate.*

I transmit herewith a copy of the
Announcement of Mr. Pye's death and
burial. He was held in high esteem as a
gentleman of excellent qualities, who had
taken a prominent part in affairs
during his residence of over half a century
in China. Mr. Pye was a native of
Acushnet, Bristol County, Massachusetts,
and was about seventy five years of age.
As soon as matters permit, I will
suggest some person as Vice Consul.

The difficulty in selecting a Vice Consul arises
from the fact that nearly all of the American
residents here are Minimaries, Customs Officials,
and Steamboat officials, whose directing Boards
dislike to have their employees engage in other service.

The only really competent American resident for Vice Consul
is Mr. Cunningham, who is Manager here for
the American merchants, Messrs. Russell & Co., and
all other foreign merchants would object
to exposure of their business to a rival firm.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

Charles Seymour
Vice Consul

OBITUARY.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF

Gideon Nye, Esquire, at Canton, China,

JANUARY, 25TH 1888,

at the age of 75 years.

{ Official }
{ Seal. }

“United States Consulate,”

“Canton, January, 25th 1888.”

“The Consular Corps, the Officers of the Imperial Maritime Customs, the Commanders of foreign ships”
“in port, the foreign community generally, and many Chinese merchants and residents, will learn with pro-”
“found regret, that GIDEON NYE, Esquire, Vice Consul of the United States of America, and a resident of China”
“since May, A.D. 1833, expired at five o'clock this morning, in the residence of Dr. JOHN G. KERR; where the”
“funeral services will be held at nine o'clock a.m. on Thursday 26th instant.”

“CHARLES SEYMOUR”

“U. S. Consul.”

The death of this venerable foreign resident, who had, for fifty five years, been identified with the best interests of the foreign community in Southern China, caused deep sorrow among foreigners and natives, who had long known him as the oldest of foreign residents in China; and an amiable gentleman, of varied experience, great refinement, noble purpose, and fine talents.

The flags of the Consulates, Custom House, and foreign ships in port, were at half-mast, two days in token of public esteem and sorrow. Throughout his painful illness of a month and a half, which he bore with heroic patience, his mind continued clear. Under the treatment of such skillful physicians as Dr. WALES and Dr. KERR, his sufferings were alleviated; but death could not be averted. His eventful life had been prolonged by systematic and temperate habits in a debilitating climate. He was worn out; and died. The appropriate funeral services were impressively conducted by Reverend ANDREW P. HAPPEL, D. D; assisted by Reverend BENJAMIN C. HENRY, and Reverend HENRY V. NOYES.

The remains were conducted to the Foreigners' Cemetery, near “Fort Macao,” three miles South of Shamien, by nearly the entire male foreign residents at Canton, in a procession of four steam-launches, with several house-boats in tow; and thus the last sad tribute of respect was paid by a sorrowful community to an excellent and interesting gentleman; whose name will long be remembered, and whose memory will be warmly cherished, as a prominent character in the business and social activities of Canton and vicinity for over half a century. The intelligence of Mr. NYE's death will be received with sorrow, not only in his native Commonwealth of Massachusetts; but by all Europeans and Americans who have been acquainted with foreign affairs at Canton during his long residence in China.

✓
No. 143

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

MAY 5 1888

Mr. Seymour

March 23rd 1888

To Department of State.

SUBJECT:

*Acknowledging Wharton's International Law
for the Viceroy's Yamen.*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

in place
a. a. a. a.
may 7. 88
ind by J. W.

No.

143



United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

March 23rd 1888

George S. Ries

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge having received, through the U.S. Dispatch Agency, a set of three volumes of Wharton's International Law Digest; and subsequently a dispatch from the Department of State, numbered 102, bearing date of January 21, 1888, with the pleasant information that these valuable books were sent free of charge for use in the Yamen of H.E. the Viceroy of the Two Kuangs. Mr. Dai, Interpreter and Private Secretary of H.E. the Viceroy, who was formerly connected with the Chinese Legation in Washington, is a fine scholar; and has held intimate relations with the present and previous Viceroy at Canton. He has considerable breadth of views.

He is in great requisition among all of the high Chinese officials at Canton, when foreign matters are under consideration; and delights in his English library, which enables him to enlighten them on many points.

From H. E. the Viceroys' Office, under date of March 20th 1888, Mr Tsai wrote -

" My dear Mr Seymour -
" Your beautiful present
" of the three volumes of Wharton's International
" Law Digest is a very pleasant surprise
" to me. I have been all along wishing to
" possess such a work, and when I requested
" you to procure it, I did not expect that you
" should be put to any expense on my account.
" I really feel I have done nothing to deserve
" such a favor; but as I suppose it would
" be rude in me to insist upon repaying you
" for the value of the books, I have great
" pleasure in accepting them. In return, allow
" me to thank you for the beautiful present."

" Believe me, Yours very truly,"

(Signed) "Tsai Sihyung."

I am sure their valuable books are appreciated;
and that they will extend a sound knowledge of international law.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

Charles Seymour
U. S. Consul.

845
No.

144

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

MAY 5 1888
RECEIVED

Mr. Seymour

March 23rd 1888

To Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Introduction of Russian Kerosene into China.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
ACKNOWLEDGED TO
CONSULAR BUREAU.
MAY 9 1888

BUREAU OF STATISTICS
RECORDED.
MAY 9 1888

Mr. Ford
July 1888

No.

144

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.



The Honorable

March 29th 1888
George L. Reiss


Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that [during the month of January 1888 a Cargo of about fifty thousand Cases of Russian Kerosene or refined petroleum arrived at, and was sold in, the port of Hong Kong; and the greater portion of it has found its way into the Province of Kwangtung, and much of it has been sold to Chinese shop-keepers and native consumers, at a price about equal to that of American Kerosene.

Some of it has been bought, and is being consumed, by foreign residents; as it is sold for a superior "high test" and "safe oil."

* See Consular Reports No. 92, April 1888,
p. 13.

The cans are stamped thus - 
 "The Batoum Naphtha & Trading Company" ^{with the anchor & crescent marks} "Refined"
 "The Red & Co."
 It is sold by reputable Hong Kong foreign
 Merchants to Canton buyers at \$2.25
 per case, containing two cans, each of
 which is of the same size as the American
 cans, holding about four Imperial
 gallons or about five bushels;
 and as having a test of 130°; while
 ordinary American Kerosene is sold as
 being safe at only 110°. Probably neither
 of the two oils (American or Russian) have
 been tested in China.

I merely state these facts for the
 information of Americans concerned.

I am, Sir,

Yours obedient servant,

Charles Seymour
 M. Consul

No.

145

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

APR 30 1888



April 11 - 1888

To Department of State.

Recd
Jmcs

SUBJECT:

Transmitting Account, Vouchers, & Returns.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

8 Inclosures
viz:

1. Quarterly Account
2. Vouchers in duplicate (enveloped)
3. Digest of Service Book.
4. Arrival & Departure of Vessels.
5. Report on Estate McMurray.
6. Report on Estate Gidron Nye.
7. Record of Notarial Services
8. Summary of Consular Business.

No. 145-

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

The Honorable

George J. Rivers

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

April 11th 1888

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit
herewith Account, Vouchers, and returns,
from this Consulate, for the Quarter
ended March 31st 1888.

No business to report from
Stratow Agency to the Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Seymour
U. S. Consul.

I Inclosures
as per list on
front page.

No.

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

Report

March 31st 1888

To Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Estate of Liden Nye, deceased.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Liden Nye, a citizen of the United States, who died at Canton, China, January 25th 1888, left an estate valued at about four hundred dollars, which is in charge of John G. Kerr, Esq., Reverend Benjamin B. Henry, and Reverend Oscar H. Wilson, Executors of the last Will and Testament of deceased, and will be distributed in small installments of about ten dollars per month to two sons of deceased and the native mother of those sons - thus continuing the Estate for several years in hands of the Executors, without requiring more than a final report from this Consulate when the Estate shall be settled.

March
31, 1888.

Respectfully Submitted.

Charles Seymour
W. J. Fox

No.

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

Report
2

March 31st 1888

To Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Settlement of Estate of James Smith Murray.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

*Appended is a copy of the record
of the N. S. Consular Court, at Canton,
China, showing settlement of the
Estate of James Smith Murray, deceased,
to the satisfaction of the heirs of said Estate,
and in conformity with the will of deceased.
Respectfully submitted.*

FILED
March
31. 1888

Charles Seymour
U. S. Consul

*The accompanying report states particularly
fully, for the purpose of supplying any
deficiency in the consular records at
Kingspo and Canton touching said Estate.
I made no charge or fee whatever in this Estate. C.*

Copy of Record.

Memorandum of Estate of James Smith Murray, deceased.
In the Court of the United States Consulate
at Canton, China, February 11th A.D. 1888.

In the matter of the Estate of James Smith Murray, deceased, who died, while in the service of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, at Canton, China, on or about the hour of midnight between the twenty first and twenty second days of July A.D. 1871, of aggravated Asphyxia, as stated by Thomas Marsh Brown, Esquire, then "Acting Commissioner," & Deputy Commissioner, of Customs at Canton, whose statement is on file, in the Record of Death of American Citizens, in the archives of the Consulate of the United States in Canton, China; the following final settlement of said Estate is made by and with the consent, concurrence and approval of the widow and surviving sons of the said James Smith Murray, deceased:

(and)

and with the approval of the
United States Consul at Canton,
this eleventh day of February A.D.
1888. & wit: —

Whereas the said James Smith
Murray and his wife (Virginia
Rose Murray, lawfully married at
Amoy, China, had three sons
named and registered as James
Smith Murray, who was born
in A.D. 1865; Patrick Henry Murray,
who was born in A.D. 1866; and
John William Murray, who was
born in 1868, and died in
September A.D. 1871 — these three
sons having been the only
children alive at the time of
James Smith Murray's death in
July 1871, as per records of
American Citizens in the archives
of the United Consulate in Canton,
China; and whereas the property
left by James Smith Murray deceased,
after paying debts and expenses,
consisted, chiefly, or wholly, of a
(Dwelling)

dwelling house and leased lot,
(according to Chinese Custom of Land-
lease) in Ningpo, China, which was
rented for several years at a rental
of from thirty three to thirty six
dollars, Mexican, per annum,
until about the end of A.D. 1884,
when costly repairs were needed
to preserve the property, and keep it
fit for occupancy; and as the
heirs of said Estate were unable
to incur the necessary expenses of
such repairs, they requested that
the property might be sold at
auction to the highest bidder;
and the United States Consul
(Edwin Stevens) then sold said
property, and soon after transmitted
to the United States Consul at
Canton a Bank cheque for nine
hundred dollars, Mexican, as the
proceeds of sale; which sum (and
cheque) was deposited by Charles
Leymour, United States Consul
at Canton, in the Hong Kong
(and)

and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hong Kong, an a
 fixed ^{deposit} of nine hundred and five
 and ²⁵/₁₀₀ Dollars as per Certificate
 of deposit number 21/214 bearing
 date of 9th February A.D. 1885, at five
 per cent interest per annum; payable
 to or in favor of "The United"
 "States Consul at Canton, in Trust"
 "for the" "widow and sons of"
 "James Smith Murray."

And, whereas, the widow
and sons of James Smith Murray
deceased, now present at the
United States Consulate, desire
to make a final settlement
of said Estate, and desire an
equal division of the same among
them, according to the provisions
of the last will and testament
of said James Smith Murray,
deceased. The aforesaid Virginia
 Rose Murray, James Smith Murray,
 and Patrick Henry Murray,
 acknowledge having received
 (from) -

~~Copy~~

from Charles Seymour, United States Consul, at Canton, the said Certificate of Deposit of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, amounting with principal and interest, (as per statement of said Banking Corporation), to One thousand, forty one, and $\frac{37}{100}$ Dollars; in full payment and satisfactory settlement of the Estate of James Smith Murray, deceased, and hereby approve, confirm, and acknowledge the acts of the said Charles Seymour, United States Consul, at Canton, and of Edwin Stevens, United States Consul, at Ningpo, in regard to said Estate, as in full accord with the wishes and interest of the undersigned Virginia Rose Murray, James Smith Murray, and Patrick Henry Murray, heirs of the Estate of James Smith Murray, deceased; and hereby
(ratify)

(1) ratify all proceedings in the United States Consulates at Canton and Hongko in the matter of said Estate.

ned) Virginia } her } I. B. Cunningham }
Rose Murray } mark } Loo Ipu Wha }
James Smith Murray.

Patrick Henry Murray. Charles Seymour
United States Consul at Canton
Acting judicially.

The above signatures of Virginia Rose Murray, James Smith Murray, and Patrick Henry Murray, were made in our presence this Eleventh day of February A.D. 1888.

I. B. Cunningham
Loo Ipu Wha

On February 14th 1888 the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hong Kong, issued (in Exchange for the surrendered Fixed Deposit-Receipt (above mentioned) three Receipts for \$347.01 each, bearing 5% interest, in favor of the three heirs of the Murray Estate, amounting to \$1041.03, as requested by said heirs, to whom respectively, the three Receipts, numbered 24/305, 24/316, and 24/317, were delivered. These Receipts are all stamped "Not Transferable".

Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul
at Canton

No. 146

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

1882

Mr. Seymour

April 20th 1882

To Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Statements about Charley Ming,
who claims to be a citizen of the U.S.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No.

146

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

The Honorable

April 20th 1898

Genl. Rivers



Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit
herewith, for the information of the
Department of State, a Copy of
statements given to a native of China,
who claims to have ^{been} naturalized as a
citizen of the United States, and had
the misfortune to be robbed of his papers
and valuables soon after his arrival at
Canton about a year ago, with his
wife (a native of New York and of German parentage)
and their three children, on a visit to China.

Yours, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul.

Mr Moore

What is to be
said to this?

I don't know
whether to approve
Mr. Seymour's
course or not.

WV
5 June 1888.

Dr St Clair
 Mr. Rivers: Ack & file
 21 June 1888
 I am so much
 at sea on this subject
 that I should in-
 cline to ack. & file.
 Until 1882 there
 was no express inhibition
 against the natural-
 ization of Chinese,
~~but~~ and some Courts
 naturalized them
 while others refused.
 Some of our Secs. of
 State, I think, were
 inclined to the

opinion that Chinese
were not natural-
izable in the
U.S. Indeed, I
know Mr. Swatts took
a decision of Judge
Sawyer in the
case of In re
Ah Yee, 5 Sawyer,
153, to the effect
that Chinese cannot
be naturalized, as
provisional law on
the subject. Mr.

Evarts said that as the question had not been decided by the Supreme Court he thought it desirable that our representatives should do nothing in the mean time to indicate that Judge Sawyer's decision did not meet with our approval. Unless

This means that
 he agreed with
 the judge, it means
 nothing. For, leaving
 out such concurrence,
 the decision of a
 judge naturalizing
 a Chinaman is
 entitled to as
 much weight as
 the decision of
 another judge in
 another jurisdiction
 refusing to do so.

June 21, 1888. *S. M.*

Copy

United States Consulate,
Canton China.

March 28th 1888.

To whom it may concern.

This is to certify that in or about the month of May A.D. 1887 some of the American and British residents of Canton brought to my notice the case of a woman, who claimed to be a citizen of the United States of America, who with her three children, were in destitute circumstances in the Hoggam division of the City of Canton, in the Empire of China, on account of the absence of her husband in the interior on a visit to his relatives, and the loss of a trunk, ~~which had been stolen from her during her husband's absence - the trunk,~~ as was alleged, having contained valuable clothing, &c, eleven dollars in money which was left to defray his expense during the absence of her husband, and all of his papers, showing that she and her husband, with their three children (a son then aged about five years, a daughter then about four years, and a daughter then about three years old, were American citizens, and that her husband, a native of China, had been

naturalized as an American citizen in Court in New York, in the State of New York, about the year 1878 or 1879, after residing in that State for six years previous to naturalization - having gone to New York from Havana, Cuba, about 1872; and and also showing that the husband, wife, and their three children were registered at the Custom House in San Francisco, in the State of California, as leaving that port on the steamship "Gaelic", on or about March 17th 1887, for Hong Kong, on a visit to China.

Upon hearing of the distress of this woman, I requested the Chief of Police, ^{Thamien}, who had for several years been the Constable of the United States Consulate at Canton, China, to investigate the matter; and I also requested some of the American and British Missionaries to ascertain the facts; and the information thus derived confirmed the reports received of the distress (temporarily) of the said woman and her three children; but the speedy return of the absent husband and father rendered it unnecessary for sympathizing friends to supply relief; as he immediately supplied the wants of his family.

Among the papers lost in the steamer or lost

trunk was a pawn-shop ticket for some valuables, which he desired to redeem, and did redeem, as his description of the pawn-ticket and property pawned, and the circumstances of the robbery which were verified by the police officers, caused the Pun yu (or Puisse) Magistrate to issue an order of Court for the authorization of the redemption of the pawned property after the United States Consul had sent to that Court the petition of the owner.

From information thus brought to the knowledge of the United States Consul at Pootoo, China, it appears that this man's name was Young Ming among Chinese, and that he had adopted the name of Charly Ming - that he left China about the year 1870 - that he lived in Cuba (at Havana) about one year - that he went to the United States of America about the year 1872 - that he is a cigar-maker by trade - that he has resided in the State and City of New York from 1872 to 1887 - that he was naturalized as a citizen of the United States of America about the year 1878 or 1879 - that he married a German girl in New York about the year 1879 -

Let Charley Ming alias Young Ming, with his wife and three children, have personally appeared at this Consulate and claim to be American Citizens or Citizens of the United States of America - That no Chinese officials now issue certificates to persons going to America - That the bearer Charley Ming alias Young Ming, his wife, and three children, have no claim upon the protection or assistance of the Chinese government or authorities, and that Chinese generally ostracize them because of their allegiance to a foreign government; and that as Citizens of the United States of America they claim the friendly assistance of this Consulate in efforts to return to the United States of America.

Respectfully submitted

Charles Seymour
 M. J. Fournel
 Canton, China.

pk
No. 147 ✓

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.



June 23rd 1888

To Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Involving Marriage Certificate

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Marriage of George Ripwell Pearson (British)
and Miss Alonzo C. Hopper, daughter of a Citizen
of the United States.

No. 147

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

June 23rd 1888

The Honorable

George L. Rins

Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit
herewith the certificate of marriage
between George Diswell Fearon and Miss
Alvorda B. Happer, both of Canton.

Mr Fearon is a British subject,
and Miss Happer is daughter of an
American citizen, (Rev. Andrew P. Happer, D.D.).

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul.

One inclosure -

viz:

Marriage Certificate.

Form 87

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CANTON, CHINA, *April 17th* 18*88*

I *Charles Seymour* Consul of the United States
at *Canton, China* do hereby certify that on this *17th* day
of *April* A. D. 18*88* at *the British Consulate* and at *Christ Church* in the city of
Canton, China, *George W. Fearon*, aged *36* years, born
in *Shanghai, China*,
and now residing in *Canton, China*, and
Miss Elvira Catharine Happer aged *over 20* years, born in
Canton, China and now residing
in *Canton, China*, were united in marriage before me
and in my presence by *Chalmer Alabaster, H. M. Consul, and*
Reverend Andrew P. Happer D.D. who *are*
authorized by the laws of *"Great Britain" and the "United States,"* respectively
to perform Such a ceremony, In witness whereof I have hereto Subscribed my
name, and affixed the Seal of the consulate at *Canton, China*
this *17th* day of *April* A. D. 18*88*, and of the Independence
of the United States the *one hundred and twelfth*.

Charles Seymour

United States Consul.

No. 148

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY
AUG 8 1888

June 26th 1888

To Department of State.

CONSULATE GENERAL
JUL 2 1888
SHANGHAI, CHINA

SUBJECT:

Removal of the U.S. Consulate in Canton

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

and app'd
Aug. 10, 1888

No. 148

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

June 26th 1888

The Honorable

George F. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the United States Consulate, having on January 1st 1887, been compelled to leave the building and premises it had occupied since 1882, because of the purchase of that property by a silk merchant, Albert Rive, Esquire, (British), who required it for his business purposes and domicile, I was compelled for awhile to occupy very limited and inferior quarters, until a new building, erected for the English Methodist missionaries, could be completed; which I hired for a year, or so, until it was

or could be required for missionary purposes. It has been very difficult to secure desirable location and buildings on Shanghai, as the merchants buy the best places; and the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs officials buy, and hire or long lease, all available houses. The British and German governments own spacious buildings for their Consulate, at Canton.

The French Consulate has a "Yamen" and several acres of ground in the official or Western part of the Chinese City; but still, the French Consul has not found it safe or comfortable to reside there.

The British Consulate has also a "Yamen" and seven acres of ground in the official quarter of the Chinese City; but no Consul desires to reside there. So the seven foreign Consulates are all on Shanghai.

Finding, over a year ago, that one of the
 most desirable of buildings and locations would
 be vacated this year by an English family, I
 made application to the owner who resides
 in England; and was favored over several
 other applicants. Accordingly on April
 1st 1888 I moved from the Missionary's house
 into the present building and premises
 occupied by the United States Consulate,
 facing the Bund and Harbor; and have
 taken a lease at eight hundred and
 fifty dollars (sterling) per annum
 for two years from April 1st 1888, with
 the option or privilege of continuing the
 lease for three years longer by giving
 three months' notice - say on January 1st 1890.
 Colonel Denby, while visiting the
 Consulate during the first week of
 the present month, expressed his
 approval of the location and fitness
 of our present quarters; and
 respectfully submit that before any
 change is made as to the location of the
 U.S. Consulate at Canton, Minister Denby
 should be consulted, as he fully understands the
 importance of a favorable location of the Consulate,
 and the difficulty of getting a better one.

In fitting up the Consulate, I have expended between two and three hundred dollars in wire-doors, improved ventilation, light, and drainage, at my own expense.

There is no City or port in China so frequently visited by Americans and European tourists, as the ancient and interesting City of Canton; and, with the single exception of Peking, there is no City in China where so many high Chinese officials, with their exacting or ceremonial etiquette, are found, as at Canton.

The social demands upon a foreign Consulate are at Canton somewhat disproportionate to the means or resources of the Consul, and the facilities of the Consulate; but notwithstanding the European Consulates are generally well provided for by their Governments, the official status and social influence of the United States Consulate at Canton, which I found unworthy of honorable mention, does not suffer by comparison with the European Consulates.

The absence of any comfortable foreign Hotel at Canton, and the presence of many visitors from Europe and America, and the grouping of so many native and foreign officials, combine to put these matters to frequent tests.

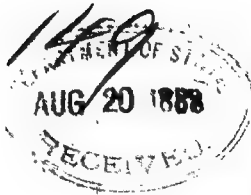
Hoping the U.S. Consulate may rest awhile in its present comfortable quarters,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Raymond
U.S. Consul.

No.



Came asked for instructions rel to estate of Hye deceased
United States Consulate
at Canton, China.
June 30th 1888



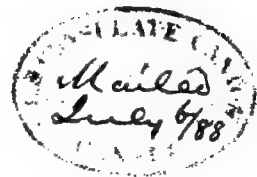
To Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Transmitting Quarterly Accounts and Returns.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

as per "List of Inclosures."



[Signature]

No. 149

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

June 30th 1888

The Honorable

George S. Rivers

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to transmit
to you herewith the accounts and
returns of this office for the Quarter
ended this day, as per subjoined
list of inclosures.

I am, Sir,

Very Truly Yours,

Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul.

List of inclosures

- ✓ 1. Digest of Marine Book.
2. Arrivals & Departures American Vessels.
3. Record of Notarial Services.
4. Summary of Consular Business.
5. Report on Estate of S. M. Deceased.
6. Aggregate of Fees Received.
7. Return of Exports for fiscal year.
8. Quarterly Accounts for Rent and Expenses in Duplicate.
9. Vouchers in Duplicate - under envelope.
10. Names of Deceased American Citizens & Seamen.

Public Notice to Creditors of the Estate, issued by the Executor, has been, for over three months, posted at the Post Office, Canton Club, and this Consulate. All legal claims have been paid by the Executor, as they were small. Mr. Nye's bankruptcy for millions of dollars occurred so long ago that his old debts were outlived. The Estate mainly consists of money, and about three hundred dollars is contingent upon interest in a claim beyond control of the Executor, except as semi-annual installments are paid to the Estate.

As the functions of the Executor are chiefly to expend the Estate in small monthly installments of ten dollars each to a Chinese woman and her two sons, there seems to be no reason to close the Estate at this Consulate by taking receipt from the Executor. Respectfully submitted.

Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul

June 30
1888

Report upon Estate of Lidron Nye,
deceased, the only married Estate in
the United States Consulate at Canton, China.

The Estate of Lidron Nye, deceased, who died January 25th 1888, at Canton, China, is in the hands of Executors, John G. Kerr M.D., Reverend Benjamin C. Henry, and Reverend Oscar T. Winter, all American Presbyterian Missionaries, named as Executors in the last will and testament of deceased, and qualified as Executors. The Estate cannot be finally disposed of for many years, as the amount of the Estate, which will probably be about twelve hundred dollars, American, is contingent upon collection

extending for several years ahead; and as the Estate is to be paid to two sons of deceased and their mother, in monthly installments, limited to about ten dollars per month, for their support.

The undersigned, M. C. Consul, respectfully requests that he may close the Estate by taking vouchers or receipts from the Executors for the same.

(FORM NO. 121.)

COPIES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with Walter Sweeney, U. S. Consul at Manila, China, from April 1st 1888 to June 30th 1888, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAME OF PERSON.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
	Mrs. M. J. Carter	New York City	U.S.A.	New York City	\$100.00	Buried at New York City

June 30.
1898

NOTE.—To be sent quarterly to the Department of State. The indorsement on the back should be completed.

C. B. Lyman
U. S. Consul.

1. 150



United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

July 6th 1888

To Department of State.



SUBJECT:

Persecution of Native Christians.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Statement of some bad cases.

A new and important policy announced.

Ack. - read with interest
24 Aug 1888
Ack
Sep. 1

No. 150

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

July 6th 1888

The Honorable

George A. Rins.

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that during the years 1884 and 1885, while China was disturbed by difficulties with France, there were many cases of severe persecution of native converts to Christianity by the Chinese; and among these cases of persecution were some harsh dealings with native Christians at and about a place named "Chin feng ling," in the Magistral District of Chiao Yang, a few miles in the interior back of Swatow, in the Consular District of Canton. By violent attacks with stones against the native Christians, and by destroying their crops, depriving them of traffic, and preventing joint-stock sugar mills from grinding their sugar cane, and

these persecutions, such as deprivation of water from the public wells, felling their lands of trees, extorting money on false charges, torture & imprisonment to prevent them from harvesting their rice, these people and their families were compelled to flee for safety to other localities. So relentless were the persecutors that the persecuted families had to remain away from their homes for over three years, or until 1888. In April last a final settlement of the case was effected. Our Consular Agent, Baron von Seldendorff (German Consul at Swatow) has been very kind and faithful in all cases, and especially in these cases, as the persecuted Christians were members of the American Baptist Mission Churches.

The difficulty of attending to such business is great because of the distance between Swatow and the nearest Magistrate's Yamen - between 20 and 30 miles inland.

The American Baptist Mission at Swatow announced a few months ago that hereafter Consular aid will not be invoked for the protection of native members of that Mission's Churches; and that they must stand or fall by seeking redress for acts of injustice by application to the Chinese authorities.

This decision was made by experienced and competent veterans in missionary service, including the Reverend Doctor Ashmore and Reverend S. P. Partridge, of Swatow; and our Consul Agent, Baron von Siedow, writes that there are already indications of practical benefits as the results of such action.

The Treaty between China and the United States of America forbids such persecutions; but is silent as to the prevention or correction of such wrongs; and thus every Mandarin and Magistrate knows foreigners are powerless in preventing these persecutions; while the native Christians generally rely upon friendly co-operation in their behalf from the foreign missionaries and their Consular Officers.

The Chinese seem to care little about any one's beliefs; but the "unpardonable sin" is to look to foreigners for protection, or advice, or counsel, or example.

If the Treaty is to have any force for the correction of persecutions, there should be some provided means provided for redress of such grievances; but here comes the difficulty of foreigners attempting to interfere with the interests of Chinese subjects. In nearly every case of a Mission Chapel, or Dispensary, or school, being destroyed, there are losses sustained by native helpers and employees, whose claims cannot be taken up by foreign boards.

Therefore, the decision of the American Baptists at Swatow may be the wiser course, and ultimately, perhaps, the most favorable policy for the native Christians.

As it is an important "new departure" in the direction of "home rule", the facts are stated for the consideration of the Department of State.

In thus deciding to abstain from further resort to force for the correction of those persecutions, the American Baptist Missionaries at Swatow have taken high ground, and put the native Christians to a severe test; but I am not sure but it will result in better treatment of their complaints.

When considered by Chinese Magistrates;
or lead to more definite agreement
between China and other Governments,
as to the manner of preventing the
persecutions against native Christians.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Seymour,
U.S. Consul.



United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

July 24th 1888
Seymour
To Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Commercial information.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

*ack. W. E. B.
Sept. 18/88.*

Report filed for publication in Com. Rel. for 1886-'87

No.

151

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

July 24th 1888

The Honorable

George L. Rins

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand
you accompanying sixteen
pages of "Commercial Information",
as my report on the business
of this Consular District.

Hoping the same may
have the careful inspection
and attention of the Department,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul

One inclosure

No. 152



United States Consulate
in Canton, China.



Mr. Seymour

Sept 5th 1888

To Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Interference with trade.

ack'd
26 Oct 1888

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Opinion of Canton Chamber of Commerce,
and
Editorials of Hong Kong Press and Chinese Mail.

A
Appended.

Mr. Ford:

This may be
of interest to you.
If not, send it to
the Consular Bureau.

Mr. Seymour sh?
be instructed how
to send newspaper
clippings

22 Oct 1888.

No.

152

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

The Honorable

Sept. 5th 1888
George A. Rins
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit
herewith clippings from the China
Mail of 21st ultimo and Hongkong
Press of 22nd ultimo, containing
copy of correspondence between
the Canton Chamber of Commerce
and the Consuls, and editorials
thereon; which justify the statements
made on pages 11, 12, 13, 14 & 15,
of my report headed "Commercial
Information", which accompanied
my dispatch No. 151, dated July
24, 1888.

Numerous ^{pieces} seizures of property owned by
foreign merchants at Canton have been

seized by the Cekin officials; and through
 the aid of Consuls all such property has been
 released to its owners (British and German
 merchants) this season; but I am
 happy to state that no American
 property has been thus seized
 since January last, when 200
 boxes of palm leaf fans belonging
 to Messrs Russell & Co. (American
 merchants) were seized by the
 Cekin officials when the goods
 were and stevedore wharf,
 under the pretence that the
 property belonged to the native
 firm of whom the fans had
 been purchased or negotiated for;
 and that Cekin tax had not
 been paid by the native owner
 or seller of the property.

C^d

I have not deemed it necessary to trouble the Department of State with much of the ceaseless controversy about matters that can be arranged here; but the United States Legation at Peking, and the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, are duly informed of all that is going on of consequence. This fan-seizure case is near a settlement apparently, as Mr. The Viceroy has already agreed to release the fans, or pay their first cost. Messrs Russell & Co very properly declined to receive goods that have been injured for sale by long storage; and also demand the extra sum paid to complete the order and contract in New York, with 7% interest. Their entire claim is \$795.⁵⁴.

Probably the settlement made between the Chinese Authorities and the Consulate in April last of a lot of 98 Cases of Kerosene belonging to Messrs Russell & Co,

seized last October while I was absent on leave, has prevented the local officials from molesting the property of American merchants.

In that settlement, after much correspondence with His Excellency the Viceroy, and with other high officials, the Chinese authorities were compelled to release the arrested boatmen, their seized boat, and eleven Russell & Co's kerosene; and bring it to the Board of Shamen, near the premises of the Russell & Co; and give a special permit for them to sell the kerosene wherever they pleased without or free from any local tax or other dues whatever; and furthermore to pay fifty dollars as a penalty for improper and illegal interference with foreigners' property; all of which was plainly expressed in writing, and agreed to by the Viceroy and other high officials. However, the entire subject of improper interference with and ~~obstruction~~ to trade, seems

worthy of earnest attention.

I am, Sir,
Yours obedient servant,
Charles Seymour
McDonald

$\frac{A}{1}$ appended

CANTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

[THE CONSTITUTIONAL VERB]

calculated to lead to serious friction and

Smith's Sept 11 1872 Oct 1, 1872 Sept 11, 1872 Sept 11, 1872

CHINA MAIL

1888.—AUGUST 21, 1888.

Foreign Merchants of Canton have for a long time past suffered the greatest inconvenience, and their trade has been harassed and obstructed in the most persistent manner by the *likin* and other officers at that port. In the face of the worry and annoyance thus caused to the merchants, we cannot but admire the exceedingly moderate tone of the letter addressed to the Foreign Consuls there by the Chairman of the Canton Chamber of Commerce. As a model of the art of putting things, Mr. Rowe's letter is worthy of all admiration, and the Canton Chamber is to be congratulated upon the appearance of such a document. It is satisfactory to learn, from the reply of the Consuls, that their representations have had a good effect, and that 'in the matter of the interference with foreign-owned goods complained of,' such interference 'has been given up.' But the version of this cessation of trouble and interference given by the Chamber's letter does not agree with that put forward by the Consuls. The Chamber puts it that 'As far as regards the landing and shipping of merchandise, at the present moment the obstruction to which I refer is less pronounced than has been the case, but similar intervals of cessation have been noticed in the past, and it appears that at any moment difficulties may again arise and with even more serious consequences than those hitherto experienced.' These *likin* gentry seem to have gone so far as to 'refuse to recognise permits to ship issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs,' and from this it may be presumed that the sore feeling caused amongst the Provincial officials by the withdrawal of many of the dues from Hongkong and Macao is still

very much in evidence. If the promise or guarantee given by the Chinese representative at the Hongkong Commission—to reimburse the Provincial authorities the amount of duties thus withdrawn from them—has been faithfully carried out, then there is no sort of excuse possible for this organised system of extortion that has so long harassed and obstructed the trade in foreign-owned and duty-paid goods in Canton. In a civilised country, where trade is regarded as the life of the nation, such things are rarely heard of and never tolerated. In a country, however, where the officials are almost compelled to steal their salaries from the merchant, these extortions and obstructions are always coming to the surface. Indeed, this is the normal condition of things in the Empire; but when the action is applied to foreign-owned goods, it is 'entirely outside of all Treaty regulations' and renders business impossible. The old difficulty with the Transit Pass system is, of course, again referred to; and indeed in the South of China this system may be described as a dead letter. So exceedingly small, comparatively speaking, has been the success of Transit Passes in South China, that practically they have, we believe, been almost abandoned. This matter has naturally been a 'constant subject of discussion between the Ministers and the Tsung-li Yamén;' and we are afraid that the subject will go on being discussed, as that is a favourite Chinese mode of putting off a concession, or even postponing the performance of a solemn Treaty obligation. Indeed, had the Transit Pass privilege been more vigorously insisted upon than it has been, there might now have been less ground for the other grievances of which the Canton Chamber complains. It is not creditable to the Legations at Peking that the 'limits of the Port of Canton' have, at this late period, still to be authoritatively laid down. We trust that good will result from this appeal to the body of Foreign Consuls in Canton—who, by the way, are all good men and true.

INTERFERENCE WITH TRADE AT CANTON.

We have received a copy of the following correspondence which has passed between the Canton Chamber of Commerce and the foreign Consuls in Canton:—

CANTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Canton, 4th August, 1888.

Gentlemen,—In terms of a resolution passed at a special meeting of this Chamber, I have the honor to bring to your notice the fact that the trade of this port has been greatly interfered with lately by the action of certain Chinese, who claim a right to demand from foreign merchants statements of ownership on their goods in course of shipment by, or discharging from, the river steamers plying between this and Hongkong, such goods having paid export or import duty in accordance with the tariff.

What may be the ultimate object of this demand it is not perhaps necessary to consider here, but the fact that it is advanced by servants of the likin or a similar office tends to show that taxation of some kind is in view.

These likin or other officials claim and exercise a right to investigate, detain, seize and confiscate lawful merchandise being exported or imported by foreign firms, and in the case of exports refuse to recognize the permits to ship issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

In some instances but a slight detention has been experienced, in others I need not say release has been obtained only by Consular intervention, while there have existed those in which the detention has been so protracted as to become practically confiscation.

Moreover, Chinese have been seized and imprisoned solely for being in charge of foreign-owned merchandise, boatmen being warned that by transporting such merchandise they will become involved in trouble with the likin or other offices.

This action, which appears to be entirely outside of all treaty regulations, is such as to render it quite impossible for the foreign merchant to depend on the completion of contracts within any specified time, if at all, and not being subject to recognized rules is liable, if not resisted, to indefinite expansion, to the increasing inconvenience of merchants, and even to the ruin of the foreign trade of this port.

Nor is it only interference with trade at the moment of export or import of which foreign merchants have to complain; obstacles to transit pass privileges created by likin officials are such as to render any trade of moment under the transit pass system practically impossible.

The stamping of passes presented at stations en route is delayed or refused; owing to the intimidation of boatmen it is difficult to find the means of transporting cargo; and it is threatened that when the impediments are overcome merchandise will be followed to its destination and likin there levied in addition to the transit dues already paid.

As far as regards the landing and shipping of merchandise, at the present moment the obstructions to which I refer is less pronounced than has been the case, but similar intervals of cessation have been noticed in the past, and it appears that at any moment difficulties may again arise and with even more serious consequences than those hitherto experienced.

To make a detailed statement of cases now would be to trouble you to little purpose.

My object is, to bring to your notice the fact that the foreign trade of the port is subject to systematic obstruction, and I have the honor to ask that you will be so good as take such action as you may consider desirable in the circumstances.

There is one other subject to which I would draw your attention before concluding.

Foreign merchants and the likin and other officials do not appear to be agreed as to what should be regarded as the 'limits of the port of Canton.' I would submit that such limits may reasonably be taken to include that part of the river from the Whampoa anchorage upwards to Canton, the City and suburbs on both sides of the river, and the adjacent anchorages.

If this view be correct, I venture to suggest that much friction would be avoided by an announcement on the subject to officials concerned in the collection of taxes.

Trusting you will deem the foregoing worthy of your early consideration,—I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) ALFRED ROWE, Chairman.

To CHARLES SEYMOUR, Esq., Consul for the United States; CHALONER ALABASTER, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul; H. BUDLER, Esq., His Imperial German Majesty's Consul; C. LEBALLET, Esq., Consul for France.

[THE CONSULS' REPLY.]

Canton, August 10th, 1888.

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 4th instant, bringing to our notice, in terms of a resolution passed at a special meeting of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, the action of the likin authorities here, in interfering with the landing and shipment of goods, which have already paid duty &c., &c.

The various points touched on in your letter have had our serious attention for some time past, and we understand that as

the result of our representations in the matter the interference with foreign-owned goods, complained of, has been given up; but we will forward your communication to our respective Ministers that measures may be taken to prevent any attempt to revive the pretensions protested against.

So far as the obstructions stated to be put in the way of foreigners taking goods up country or bringing produce down under Transit Pass, are concerned, representations have been made from time to time, and the matter has been constant subject of discussion between the Ministers and the Tsung-li Yamén, and locally little can be done by the Consuls, beyond taking up individual cases, which they are at all times ready to do.—We have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient Servants,

(Signed) CHARLES SEYMOUR,
U. S. Consul.

„ CHAL. ALABASTER,

H. B. M. Consul.

„ H. BUDLER,

Imp. German Actg. Consul.

„ C. IMBAULT HUART,

Consul de France Honoraire.

ALFRED ROWE, Esquire, Chairman of the
Canton Chamber of Commerce.

In our yesterday's issue we published a correspondence which has passed between the Canton Chamber of Commerce and the Consuls with reference to illegal interference with foreign trade by native officials. The Chamber of Commerce make two complaints: first, that certain native officials claim a right to demand from foreign merchants statements of ownership on their goods in course of shipment by, or discharging from, the river steamers plying between Canton and Hongkong, such goods having paid export or import duty in accordance with the tariff; this claim is made presumably with the object of imposing taxation of some sort, and goods have been detained in consequence of a refusal to comply with the demand; the second complaint is that the transit pass regulations are not respected. Both these subjects were commented on in these columns some weeks ago. With reference to the former, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce says that at the present moment the obstruction is less pronounced than has been the case, but adds that "similar intervals of cessation have been noticed in the past, and it appears that at any moment difficulties may again arise and with even more serious consequences than those hitherto experienced." The Consuls in their reply state that the various points touched upon by the Chamber have had their serious attention for some time past, and they understand that as the result of their representations in the matter the interference with foreign owned goods has been given up. We may therefore hope that we have heard the last of it. The claim advanced by the Chinese officials was so thoroughly untenable and outrageous, and so calculated to lead to serious friction and complications, that it is difficult to believe it will ever again be advanced. The refusal to recognise the permits to ship issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs could not have been upheld at Peking if the question had been carried there, and the Viceroy would hardly care to raise trouble in a matter on which he must know he would be ruled so completely out of court.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 22ND, 1888.

As regards the important transit pass question, the reply of the Consuls is by no means reassuring. On this point they say:—"So far as the obstructions stated to be put in the way of foreigners taking goods up country or bringing produce down under transit pass are concerned, representation has been made from time to time, and the matter has been a constant subject of discussion between the Ministers and the Tsung-li Yamen, and locally little can be done by the Consuls beyond taking up individual cases, which they are at all times ready to do." Things may therefore be expected to go on as they have been doing, and the transit pass system to remain a dead letter in the South. Why the provisions of the Treaty on this subject should be allowed to be disregarded in this part of the Empire it is difficult to say. There is no ambiguity in the Treaty, and no obstacle to its being carried out if the native authorities were so disposed, but they openly set it at defiance and, to quote the letter of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, the stamping of passes presented at stations en route is delayed or refused; owing to the intimidation of boatmen it is difficult to find the means of transporting cargo; and it is threatened that where the impediments are overcome merchandise will be followed to its destination and likin there levied in addition to the transit dues already paid.

The Chamber make good their indictment that "the foreign trade of the port is subject to systematic obstruction," and it behoves the Foreign Ministers at Peking to take vigorous measures to enforce compliance with treaty stipulations. There is an enormous field for the expansion of foreign trade in South China, if it had anything like fair play, but the obstructive

policy of the local officials keeps it confined within the narrow limits it now fills. The Peking Government are responsible for the acts of their officials, and that they have abundant power to control them is proved by the successful working of the new Opium Agreement, which is faithfully observed even at Canton, although it is gall and wormwood to the officials there. It is to the interest of the Chinese Government to see that this Agreement is complied with, for under it they secure advantages of great value which they would be liable to lose if any breach of the provisions were proved. But the transit pass clause of the Tientsin treaty is no less binding than the Opium Agreement, yet we find it systematically ignored in one portion of the Empire simply because the local officials do not consider it to their interest that it should be observed, and the Central Government has not yet thought proper to exercise its authority in the matter. It is to the Foreign Ministers at Peking that we must look in the first instance for the rectification of this state of affairs, but unfortunately complaints from the provinces do not seem at present to

THE DAILY PRESS

secure much attention in that quarter. The real remedy for the numerous fiscal abuses which prevail in China, which hamper both foreign and local trade, would be to transfer the whole business of revenue collection at the ports from the provincial authorities to the Foreign Customs. The success which has thus far attended the working of the Kowloon and Lappa stations may perhaps in course of time encourage the Peking Government to take this step, which, momentous as it would be, could probably be effected without serious opposition provided just arrangements were made as to the apportionment of the revenues to the imperial and provincial expenditure.

Start interference with trade at Canton.

W. S. Roberts
Apr 13/82
Letter Sept 5, 1883

局部图(7)

局部图(8)

153
No. ~~154~~ *Note death &c*

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.



Mr. Seymour *September 30th 1888*
To Department of State.

SUBJECT:
Transmitting Monthly Account and Returns.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

*accl returned
for connection in form
5 Nov 28 1888*

Please return account
herewith, and request
Mr. Seymour to carry
out in Gold (U.S. Currency)
the amount of each item
and return it to the Dept.

In making up his acct
it is very necessary to
state the amt in U.S. Cy
not in Mexican m —

Very
Yrs

Tom —

No. ~~153~~

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

September 30th 1888

The Honorable

George C. Riis

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit
herewith the account, vouchers,
and returns of this Consulate for
the Quarter ended this day, as
per subjoined list of inclosures.

I am, Sir,

Very obedient servant

Charles Seymour

U.S. Consul

List of inclosures

- ✓ 1. Digest of Invoice Book.
- ✓ 2. Record of Notarial Services.
- ✓ 3. Summary of Consular Business at Canton.
- ✓ 4. " " " " at Szechow Agency.
- ✓ 5. Report of Deceased Citizen of U.S.
- 6. Quarterly Account for rent and miscellaneous expenses in duplicate.
- 7. Vouchers in duplicate (8 sets).

Mailed
Oct 16. 1888.

(Form No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with *Charles Heywood*, U. S. Consul at *Canton, China* from *July 1, 1888* to *Sept. 30, 1888*, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAME OF PERSON.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
<i>died in Hospital at Hong Kong July 31, 1888</i>	<i>Rudolph Ritter</i>	<i>Schwerin, Germany</i>	<i>He was a seaman nearly all of his life, but for the past year had been in the Chinese Customs House Service in Canton.</i>	<i>In Hospital, in Hong Kong, where he was ill for about three months with alien of the liver.</i>	<i>Bedding, furniture, &c. of the value of about forty to fifty dollars.</i>	<i>The certificate of his naturalization as a citizen, and ship's discharges, & some other papers, are at the N. G. Consulate, Canton. The clothing & furniture are in the custody of a trustworthy friendly comrade in the Canton Custom Service. The parents, brother, sister, in Schwerin, Germany, have been notified by Consul and will probably give orders about disposal of effects. No debt, exceeding five dollars & all.</i>

NOTE.—To be sent quarterly to the Department of State. The indorsement on the back should be completed.

Charles Heywood
U. S. Consul
Canton

No. ~~153~~

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.



Mr. Seymour

Oct 3rd 1888

To Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Raw Silk.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Dear Col. Lee -
This will, I think,
make a very good
newspaper item.
You can prepare the
information for the press & refer
the dispatch to Mr. Ford.
Nov 16/88 L.H.



United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

October 3rd 1898

The Honorable

G. S. Rivers


Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that September having been the month of greatest activity and significance in the preparation, inspection, marketing, shipment, and exportation of Raw Silk, during the present silk season, for manufacture and consumption in Europe and America; something approaching an accurate estimate can now be made in regard to the effects of the disastrous floods of the early part of the summer, which inflicted serious injury to the silk district of Kiangtung.

Europe and America usually get about twenty one thousand (21,000) bales of raw silk from the port of Canton per annum; but will not be able to secure more than ten thousand (10,000) bales this season; and, doubtless, the eagerness and vigilance of foreign merchants at Canton to execute European and American orders for raw silk will lead to encroachments upon the needed supply for native manufactures of pongees, handkerchiefs, and other silk goods. At three hundred dollars, ^{per bale}, is about the first value of a bale of raw silk at Canton, the loss by the floods of 1888 in the Tsungting silk district, will exceed \$3,300,000. ^{per bale}; and a moderate estimate of the short supply for native manufactures of silk goods will raise the value of the silk deficiency at Canton to about \$5,000,000. ^{per bale}

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant

Charles  M. Consul

4
No. 155

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.



October 10th 1888

Segmons

To Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Interpreter at Canton Consulate

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

*The Segmons' arrangement
is full the place for
is approved*

16. Nov 1888

*to and
20 Nov 88*

No.

155

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

October 10th 1888

The Honorable

George A. Rivers

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that
Mr "Lo Fsu Wha", Interpreter at this
Consulate for the past two years,
has been compelled, by ill health
and impaired vision, to relinquish his
position as Interpreter, and to leave
Canton for a northern climate.
Arrangements were made for the
former Interpreter, Mr Chien Poy Hoo,
(who had to leave this Consulate a couple
of years ago to attend to the estate
of his deceased father) to resume the
duties of Interpreter as successor
to Mr Lo Fsu Wha; but it is
not yet certain that the health of

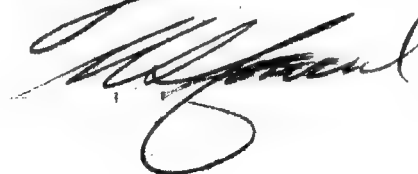
of Mr. Shuen Poy Hoo will enable him to continue.

Fifth of these young gentlemen were Chinese students in the United States for eight or nine years; and are very fine and capable men.

Their feeble health is to be regretted. It is impossible at present to name the permanent Interpreter; but if Mr. Shuen Poy Hoo's health improves, it is very desirable to retain his services in this Consulate. He was in "Yale" College.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Seymour


7
No. 150
Copy to Mr. Hubbard
January 18, 1889
United States Consulate
at Canton, China.
Mr. Seymour
Number 24th 1888 Long
To Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Proclamation against Milk Brands,
and to vindicate an American trade-mark.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Transmitting Proclamation Translation.

Attended to
in Consular Bureau
(see over) Jan 17/89

W. L. Clair:

Did the Condensed
Milk people write
to us about this?

W. L.

29 Dec 1888.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

JAN 16 1889

Mr. Rivers.

I think an answer should be sent to Mr. Seymour expressing the gratification of the Department at the prompt suppression of the attempted fraud in the matter of condensed milk by the Chinese authorities. At the same time he should be reminded that copies of such communications as his to the Viceroy should always be sent the

Department This is the first in-
formation received of the matter
and the only knowledge we have
of the contents of his note to the
Viceroy is from the extract quoted
in the Chinese proclamation.

He should be requested to
forward now as well a copy
of his note as of any ~~com-
plaint~~ ^{complaint} ~~recitation~~
from the Milk Com-
pany or others, and a statement
of the reasons and information
which caused his action.

It would be well, perhaps,
to send a copy of the despatch

to Mr. Hubbard, as an aid³ to him in his argument to the Japanese Government for the suppression of the pirating of books, petroleum marks, etc., to show how, although there is no treaty on the subject, an injury to American manufacturers and a fraud upon consumers by the use of false labels could be ^{and} was prevented by the proclamation of the Chinese authorities of Canton. How far any analogy may go between Chinese and Japanese administrative methods in this regard, we cannot of course assume to

4

express any opinion about it
but the spirit of the transaction
and the prompt action of the
Cantonese authorities in sup-
pressing a fraud injurious to the
interests of all parties may set
to some extent a commendable
example, quite in the line of
the assurances ^{heretofore} given by Count
Okuma to you, and by Mr. Hutson
to me, concerning the desire of
the Jap. Govt. to put a stop to
this questionable class of trans-
actions -

Atty.

No. 158

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.



November 24th 1898

George A. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to transmit herewith one of the official
Proclamations of the Chinese
Authorities (marked A)
and translation (marked B),
against milk brands, and to
indicate the trade-mark of the
"New York Condensed Milk Co."

Last July one lot of
cans, of
M. Rives

Nothing on the recent
index shows that the
milk co. wrote about
this -

To explain largely

I have not seen
anything about this
case before this despatch
7.10.986 -

158

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.



November 24th 1898

to Honorable

George Rivers

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to transmit herewith one of the official Proclamations of the Chinese Authorities (marked A) and translation (marked B), against milk frauds, and to indicate the trade-mark of the "New York Condensed Milk Co." 2

Last July one lot of about five thousand false labels, purporting to be those of the Company above named, were brought from Hong Kong to Canton; and many shops are largely supplied, at reduced prices, with

a

commodity of inferior quality
is thus similar to those of
the "New York Condensed Milk"
"Eagle Brand of Milk".

The attention of His Excellency,
the Viceroy, was called to the
facts; and, by the inclosures,
it will be seen the Chinese
Authorities have treated
the matter firmly and justly.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Seymour
W. General.

Two inclosures

B

1

A Proclamation,
issued by the Magistrates of the
Kaishoi and Pien Lu Districts, —
(embracing the City Canton, China)
on the 3rd November, A.D. 1885, in regard to the
fraudulent and deceptive labels, recently
detected on cans containing, spurious
and impure commodity, in base imitation of
the wholesome and nutritious article of
food, extensively used and generally known
as the "New York Condensed Milk," of the
"Eagle Brand."

(Translation.)

In a matter of strict prohibition.
An official communication has been
received from the report, inclosing an
order from His Excellency, the Viceroy of
Tsu Kiang (now Governor General) to the
effect that an official dispatch has been
received from the Government of the United States of
America at Canton, stating that "extensive
frauds are being perpetrated by some person
or persons in supplying and selling under false
"deceptive and fictitious labels, fraudulently, as said

"to a certain commodity of food, whereby the
 "health of many thousands of men, women and
 "children may be imperiled; and that this
 "pure and wholesome article of food is largely
 "used and favorably known as the "New York
 "Condensed Milk"; which is brought to China in
 "tins, bearing the name plainly printed
 "in raised tin letters; and upon paper labels,
 "on which is the name of the inventor,
 "Eil Borden, and a picture of the eagle,
 "with the words "Eagle Brand"; and that
 "Canton has been selected for a market of the
 "fraudulent stuff; and that unless measures
 "are immediately adopted to prevent such fraud,
 "the mischievous effects of the fraud will speedily
 "extend to the interior; and that it is hoped
 "vigorous and effective means will be adopted
 "by the Chinese authorities to stop the fraud

In view of the dispatch under
 Consideration stating that Condensed milk
 is being sold under false labels fraudulently
 applied to the "Eagle Brand"; and consumers
 not being able to distinguish the genuine
 from the fraudulent articles are endangering
 their lives, it is proper that a prohibition of the
 fraud should be made, fearing that Chinese
 subjects might be harmed by the spurious article.

apart from acknowledging that dispatch, it is proper that the Perfect should be instructed in order the Namhoi and Sun Yu Magistrates to issue Proclamations conjointly, which are to be posted, both on the inside and outside of the city; directing and prohibiting the merchants and people not to perpetrate any fraud upon the "Eagle Brand" of Condensed Milk, and being lured on by the prospects of gain.

If they are found to violate the Proclamation, or to be charged with perpetrating the fraud, punishment will surely be inflicted without mercy.

It is important that the merchants should also be instructed, that, hereafter, they must make it their policy to discriminate the genuine from the fraudulent labels before making purchases of that brand of Condensed milk for sale, so as to prevent any harm being done to their fellow countrymen.

On receipt of the fore-going order, Proclamations are issued hereby conjointly notifying that you, merchants and people, both in the interior and exterior of the city, are not to perpetrate any fraud upon the aforementioned "Eagle Brand" of Condensed Milk, being lured on by the prospects of gain. If you are found to violate the Proclamation, or are charged with perpetrating the fraud, you will be surely arrested and delivered to justice. Therefore, who are merchants must make it their policy to discern the genuine from the false labels before making purchases of that brand for sale, so as to prevent any harm being done. Every one of you is unflinchingly obliged, as this is a special Proclamation not to be violated.

Quang Su 14th year, 1st moon, 20th day.

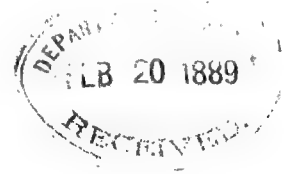
[Seal of Namhoi Magistrate.]

NOV 3, 1888

[Seal of Sun Yu Magistrate.]

No. 157

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.



Mr. Seymour *January 5th 1889*
To Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Transmitting Enclosed Return, Account Vouchers.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Noted ✓
1/20/89

No. 157

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

January 5th 1889

The Honorable

George A. Rins

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit
herewith the account, vouchers,
and returns of this Consulate
for the Quarter ended Dec 31, 1888,
as per subjoined list of inclosures.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Seymour

Consul.

List of inclosures

viz:

1. Digest of Invoice Book.
2. Record of Notarial Fee & Service.
3. Arrival & Departure of American Vessels.
4. Summary of Consular Business.
5. Names of persons employed in consulate.
6. List of dispatches to Department in 1888.
7. Annual report of Marriages.
8. Register of American residents.
9. Quarterly Account of Receipts & Expenses in ^{Duplicate}
10. Vouchers in duplicate ^{under}
11. Separate Account "for Interpreter" ^{which were also sent to the Fifth Auditor.}

T. M.

Dec 31
1888

List of American residents in the Consular
District of Canton, China. "Total 13."

Name	Born	Nativity	Residence
Miss. M. Baird		Penn ^a	Penn ^a
" E. M. Butler			
Chas. A. Coleman	1854	Canada	California
David Conklin	1837	New York	New York
Theo. B. Cunningham and daughter Lillie	1842	Mass.	Mass.
Albert A. Fulton and wife and 3 children	1850	Ohio	New York
Miss Mary H. Fulton		Ohio	Ohio
Frank P. Gilman + wife + 3 children	1835	New York	New York
Andrew P. Haffer D. and wife	1818	Penn ^a	Penn ^a
Benj. C. Henry + wife + 4 children	1851	Penn ^a	Penn ^a
John G. Kerr M. D. and wife.	1825	Ohio	Ohio

<i>Name</i>	<i>Born</i>	<i>Nativity</i>	<i>Last Res.</i>
Miss Harriet Lewis			
Henry M. ^{M.D.} McCandless and wife		Iowa	Penna
Mary W. Miles ^{M.D.}		New York	New York
Harriet N. Hayes	1846	Ohio	Ohio
Ephie Preston		^{daughter of} City of China	
M. Mackenzie	1841	Scotland	Mass.
Ezekiel Simmons and wife	1848	Miss.	Miss.
Miss S. E. Stien		Ohio	Ohio
John M. ^{M.D.} Swan and wife		Ohio	Ohio
Charles Seymour + wife + daughter	1821	Vermont	Wis.
Wm F. Spinneg and wife			Mass.
Jos. C. Thomeon ^{M.D.} wife & 4 children			New York

^{Family}	Born	Nativity	^{Residence} R. experience
W. J. White wife & 3 children	1851	New York	New York
Jesselia Wisner	1863	Iowa	Ohio
Oscar F. Wisner	1858	Iowa	Ohio
Emma Young		Missouri	Missouri
Hans J. von Qualen	1854	Europe	New York
Miss Ellen E. Hartwell	1863 in China	In China of America	California
Miss Henriette Ford North	1854	Connecticut	California
Miss Jane L. Sanford	1854	Mississippi	California
Rosewell H. Graves D.D.	1833	Maryland	Maryland
Mrs Lucy H. Glover		daughter of Mr. Glover in China	China
American Residents at Swatow.			
J. P. Partridge wife & children	} Sale of American (North) Baptist Mission		
John M. Foster			
Geo. Campbell			
wife & 3 children			
Miss T. M. Fielder			

Dec 31
1888

Charles Seymour
M. J. J.

(Form No. 123.)

NAMES OF PERSONS employed at the United States Consulate at *Canton, China.*

NAME.	PLACE.	OF WHAT COUNTRY A CITIZEN OR SUBJECT.	RANK.	DATE OF NOMINATION.	DATE OF CERTIFICATE.
<i>Charles Seymour</i>	<i>Canton</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>Consul</i>	<i>1882</i>	<i>1882</i>
<i>Office of Vice-Consul vacant since death of G. Hayes</i>					
<i>Chun Poy Hoo</i>	<i>Canton</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>Interpreter</i>	<i>July 1st 1888</i>	<i>1888</i>
<i>Lee - a - Lin</i>	<i>Canton</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>Chinese Writer</i>	<i>1881</i>	<i>1881</i>
<i>Baron von Seckendorff</i>	<i>Swatow</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Consular Agent</i>	<i>1883</i>	<i>1883</i>

Dec 31

1888.

Charles Seymour
W. H. Leonard

NOTE.—This Form should be sent to the Department always at the close of the calendar year in order that the printed list of consular officers may be corrected.

Marriage Report for 1888.

I hereby certify that the only marriage of American citizen celebrated in the presence of the United States Consul at Canton, China, during the year 1888 was that of Miss Alverda Catharine Happer, daughter of Reverend Andrew P. Happer D.D. to Mr. George Dixwell Fearon, British merchant at Canton.

Reverend Dr. Happer is a native citizen of the United States of America, and has resided since 1844 at Canton, China, where his above mentioned daughter was born and now resides.

The marriage occurred April 17th 1888. The ceremony of marriage was performed by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Chaloner Abaster, at the British Consulate; and by Rev. Dr. Happer at Christ Church.

Dec 31,
1888.

Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul

No.

158



United States Consulate
Canton, China.

RECEIVED
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Mr. Seymour

January 9th 1889

To Department of State.

SUBJECT:


The Vacancy in Office of Vice Consul.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Mr John L. Ross
appointed Vice Consul
and
Mr Chin Poy Woo
appointed Deputy Consul
Feb. 25. 1889.
See instruction to
Consul of same date.

Dr St Clair:

I think we might
appoint Mr. Chin
Poy Woo as Deputy
Consul, and Dr.
John G. Kerr as
Vice Consul at Canton.

This seems to be
the best thing possible
under the circumstances
20 Feb 1889. 

attended to - Feb. 25. 1889

No. 158

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

January 9th 1889
The Honorable George A. Rivers

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to state to you that the Office of United States Vice Consul has remained vacant at this Consulate since the death of Gordon Nye, which occurred at Canton January 25th 1888, owing to the difficulty of getting a suitable person to take the office.

The most of the American residents here are missionaries, who have to pass a considerable portion of their time in the interior, and their Home Boards of Management dislike to have any secular engagements interfere with missionary services. The few American residents in the Imperial Maritime Customs service.

2/

ineligible, by reason of their subjection to Chinese regulations; and inability to give any business upon the attention of Chinese officials in the interests of foreigners; as well as being liable to be ordered upon special duty suddenly and secretly, as detectives against smuggling, or as guardians of Imperial revenue interests.

The only thoroughly qualified business man in the American community at Canton is Mr. Theodore Bliss Ovingham, the Canton Manager of the American firm of Messrs. Russell & Company; whose rivals and competitors in business with and for American and European merchants and manufacturers, object to have their invoices and business transactions inspected and investigated by a rival and competitor in business.

Sc

Furthermore, Mr. Cunningham, who is now on a hurried trip to America, and expected to return in March next to Canton, has such a pressure of business on his hands and mind that he could not, under any circumstances, be induced to assume any additional duties; as his impaired health has made it necessary for the firm to give him an amanuensis to aid or relieve him in writing.

The only American resident who might possibly, with the consent of the Board of Presbyterian Missions, serve as United States Vice Consul at Canton, is Doctor John G. Kerr; who has, for over a third of a century, been the hard-worked Superintendent of the great Medical Mission Hospital. But his residence is about a mile from the Consulate; and the difficulty of easy and quick communication with him in a serious emergency, or for the certification of invoices, and for current business, is obvious.

X
 Further important consideration is that no one is available who can conduct official correspondence with the Authorities, unless one of our colleagues could be induced to perform the duties of United States Vice Consul, in the event of death, disability, or absence of the Consul.

This point can be provided for, if a Deputy Consul can be secured, who will relieve the Vice Consul of such duties as certification of invoices, keeping records, and attending to the ordinary business, and preparing current business correspondence for signature of the Vice Consul, and receiving fees, &c.; while the official Correspondence of the Consulate with the Chinese Authorities and with the U.S. Government, Department of State, and attention to the needs of American Citizens for consular aid, would be conducted by an experienced foreign Consul, more as a matter of favor and honor than of pecuniary benefit.

Such intimations have been given to me by the German and British Consuls.

5

There has been during the year 1888 so much uncertainty about the health of the Interpreter of the United States Consulate at Canton, that it has not been easy to see how a suitable Deputy Consul could be secured; but, as Mr. Lo Tsu Wha" relinquished the office of Interpreter about the middle of 1888, for a change of climate and occupation; and, his predecessor and successor, Mr. "Chin Poy Woo", seems to be improving in health, and will probably continue as Interpreter at the Consulate, there appears to be no difficulty in getting him to act as Deputy Consul. He was educated in the United States, at Norwich, Conn., Academy, and Yale College, as one of the Chinese students.

Under these circumstances, with Mr. "Chin Poy Woo", the present and former (1884, 1885, & part of 1886) Interpreter, acting as Deputy Consul, we

could have the American Doctor John G. Kerr, or the German Consul H. Badler, as Vice Consul. Perhaps the latter is preferable.

Hitherto I have been almost constantly at my post as Consul; but death, illness, or necessary absence of the Consul might make it very necessary that his substitute should be ready to maintain the efficiency of the Consulate, not only for the current business, but for any pressing emergency.

I am authorized to make some arrangement of the kind indicated, I will endeavor to carry it into effect. In the meantime, I have privately taken the precaution to provide for any emergency by designating and authorizing Dr. John G. Kerr as Vice Consul, and obtaining his consent thereto, if by any event the services of a Vice Consul might be needed. This, however, was only for prudential reasons; and need not affect any action in respect to choice of Vice Consul or Deputy Consul.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Seymour
H. Consul.

Mr. Seymour does not make direct
but suggestive nomination for Vice
and Deputy Consuls at Canton.
Under the circumstances mentioned I
recommended that authority be given
him to carry out his suggestion. If
he could get an American as Vice
Consul or Deputy Consul it would
certainly be better and I so stated to
him some time ago in a dispatch
on the subject. His long experience &
however, at that worrying Post amply
qualifies him to know what can be
done.

J. O. Kennedy
Consul General

CONSULAR BUREAU
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.

No.

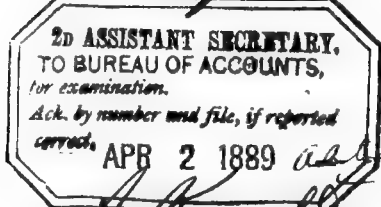
157



United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

February 20th 1889

M. Seymour



To Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Acknowledgment of and Compliance with N. 112.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Enclosing, in required form, accounts for
Quarter ended September 30th and December 31, 1888.

No.



United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

February 20th 1889

The Honorable

G. L. Rice

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge having received your dispatch N^o. 112, inclosing the "Duplicate" of my account for Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses for Quarter ended September 30th 1888, with instructions to replace each item, instead of the aggregate, in U.S. Currency. I now have the honor to return the said "Duplicate"; and to transmit herewith, in Duplicate, the account for the Quarter ended September 30th 1888, as required; and also take the liberty to transmit herewith the account, in Duplicate, for the Quarter ended December 31. 1888, in the form required for the previous quarter.

Am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
Charles Seymour
W. J. M.

Five Inclosures - viz:

1. Duplicate of returned for 4 yrs ended Sept 30, 1888
2. Account in duplicate " " " "
3. " " " " " " " "
4. " " " " " " " "
5. " " " " " " " " Dec 31, 1888.

all
T. M.

No. 160

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

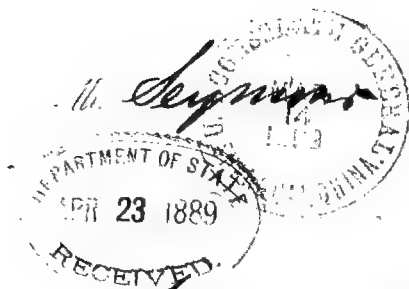
April 23^d /89 Consular Bureau
ack file.

(WHL)

ack.
April 24

March 8th - 1889

To Department of State.



SUBJECT:

Suppression of Mill Frauds; Vindication of a Trade-Mark.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledging and replying to No. 113.
Transmitting Correspondence and particulars.

No. 160

United States Consulate
at Canton, China.

March 8th 1889

The Honorable *G. S. Davis*
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge having received your dispatch No. 113, dated January 17th 1889, expressing the gratification of "the Department of State at the prompt suppression of the attempted fraud in the matter of Condensed milk"; and requesting me to send a copy of my note to His Excellency the Viceroy of the Two Luangs, and also of any complaint from the Milk Company or others; and a statement of the reasons and information which caused my action.

In compliance with that request, I append a copy of my note ($\frac{1}{A}$) and the reply thereto ($\frac{2}{B}$).

1 + 2
 $\frac{A+B}{A+B}$

2/

A Copy of the Chinese Official
Proclamation for the suppression
of the fraud against both
manufacturers and consumers
of the genuine Eagle brand of the
"New York Condensed Milk Company";
and for the vindication of the
valuable and honored trade-mark
of that highly reputable Company;
accompanied my Despatch No. 156,
of November 24th 1888, showing fullest
possible compliance by the Chinese
Authorities with my request.

No complaint whatever was made to me.
I discovered one lot of five thousand fraudulent
labels imported from Hong Kong through the
Custom House at Canton; and with aid of
the Chief of Police and others employed by me, I
procured from about twenty native shops
specimens of goods under false labels.

S

The locations of the shops, in which these fraudulent imitations of the "New York Condensed Milk & Creamery" goods were found and sold, indicated that many shops in the various streets of Canton, where "family supplies" are usually obtained by consumers, were supplied with the spurious goods; and as I had the names of the dealers, and abundant evidence of their sales, it enabled the investigators and detective officers to get at the facts, and reach the offenders, easily.

The severity and thoroughness with which Chinese officials deal with dishonest dealers in food-supplies can only be imagined; when an opportunity is lost for gain and penalties to be inflicted in each case; and, generally, for the benefit of the officials who pursue the investigations, with threats of closing and sealing the shops of offenders.

Under the general Chinese law or penal code, buildings in which unlawful, illicit, or immoral practices occur, are liable to confiscation, and thus the native officials present a gloomy alternative in imposing fines.

4

Several instances have come to my knowledge of innocent owners of valuable houses having lost their property by confiscation, because the tenants had been detected in concealing smuggled opium, or harboring prostitutes and gamblers.

This does ^{not} simply, there is a multiplicity of low brothels, gambling dens, or depots for smugglers; but it gives the Mandarin and Detective Officers powerful leverage in collection of fines, & enables them to person, under accusation. The dreaded seal of the Authorities, which closes the door, and leads perhaps to confiscation of property, or imprisonment of occupants and owners, secures a prompt response to the demands of the native officials.

Continuation of the nature of the proclamation issued against dealers in these imitations of the "Eagle Brand" of the Great Condensed Milk Co. is usually effective. The indication of a valuable trade-mark is thus effected.

2

I notified the United States Consul General at Shanghai of the facts, and sent several of the counterfeit labels for inspection; and also notified the United States Legation at Peking of my action in the matter referred to, and also made the "New York Condensed Milk Company" aware of what was done. That Company had received several complaints from former customers in the East that their goods were not as good as formerly, and have expressed much gratification as to my action.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul.

Appended {
 $\frac{1}{A} + \frac{2}{B}$

277

-A

Consulate of the United States.

Canton, July 28th 1888.

To His Excellency "Chang",

Viceroy of the Two Kuangs.

Sir:

The American Consul respectfully informs Your Excellency that extensive frauds are being perpetrated by some person or persons in supplying and selling under false, deceptive, and fictitious labels, fraudulently applied to a certain commodity of food, whereby the health of many thousands of men, women and children may be seriously imperilled; and great pecuniary injury done to American citizens, who have, for many years, supplied consumers in all parts of the world with a pure and wholesome article of food, largely used and favorably known as the "New York Condensed Milk", which is brought to China in tins bearing the name plainly printed in raised tin letters, and upon paper labels on which is the name of the inventor "Gail Borden", and a picture of the Eagle, with the words "Eagle Brand".

The popularity and usefulness of this brand of condensed milk have been long maintained by an honorable and scrupulously honest course of preparation; and notwithstanding many attempts have been made, in different countries to introduce imitations of this article of food its merits
and

and superiority are established by years of use.

On Thursday 26th July 1888, a Chinaman was detected in importing through the Custom House at Canton from Hong Kong a lot of about five thousand false, fictitious, counterfeit paper-labels. ~~from Hong Kong.~~

These labels have been imported into Canton, and numerous shops are supplied with quantities of tin cans, which are affixed these false labels, fraudulently representing the contents of the tins to be the genuine "New York Condensed Milk" of the "Eagle Brand."

The American Consul sent out persons to ascertain the facts, by buying from several shops the fraudulent article, to be certain as to what is done.

Three native shops along the Canal Road, and ten shops in "Koe-E-Kai" and two shops near the steamboat landings, and probably over a hundred other shops in Canton are selling these tin cans enveloped in fraudulent labels, stating that the contents are genuine "New York Condensed Milk" of the "Eagle Brand," and which contain some preparation different from and inferior to what is represented.

Not only is this fraudulent scheme of preparing a base and deceptive imitation of the genuine packages of the pure article working serious pecuniary injury to honest American citizens engaged in legitimate trade with China; but this fraud

and deception in an article of food which is extensively used by men, women and children, in China, may be doing serious injury to the health of the consumers of the fraudulent article. Canton has been selected for a market of this fraudulent stuff, and unless measures are immediately adopted to prevent such fraud and deception, the mischievous effects of the fraud will extend to the interior where large quantities of "Condensed milk" of the Eagle Brand has been consumed.

The danger of using adulterated, inferior, and fraudulent milk by sick people, who rely upon condensed milk for nourishment, especially for invalids, and for feeble children, should be promptly averted, by stringent measures to ascertain the source of supply, and the reason for resorting to frauds in the preparation and sale of food. It is because of the purity and nourishment of the genuine "Eagle Brand" that so many attempts have been made to imitate its labels.

The American Consul respectfully incloses specimens of the fraudulent and genuine labels; and can also show at this Consulate, or send to Your Excellency's Yamen, specimen packages of the base and fictitious article, with the designation of numerous shops in Canton where the fraudulent packages of milk are sold. These shop-keepers should be required to expose the person or persons who imported or supplied the false article of milk; and the stocks of false goods should be returned to the original seller, or confiscated as

as fictitious and fraudulent in character. If it were a matter involving the violation of a "Trade-Mark", it would be an act of injustice to the lawful owner of the same, but as this affects the question of purity or impurity of food supply, and affects the interests and welfare of many thousands of confiding, innocent, and deluded consumers, who have had confidence in the use of the genuine article, it is hoped vigorous and effective measures will be applied to stop the fraud. Here are two specimens of the fraudulent labels that were brought from Hongkong through the Canton Custom House on Thursday, 26th July, 1888, to the number of about 5,000 to be affixed to the tin cans filled with the substitute for the genuine "Eagle Brand" of "New York Condensed Milk", and probably previous quantities of these fictitious labels had been brought to Canton, as nearly all of the shop-keepers dealing in milk are selling tins with these fraudulent labels affixed to them. With this, the American Consul also sends a tin can containing the genuine "Eagle Brand" of "New York Condensed Milk", with a genuine and true label thereon, so that, by the aid of an Interpreter, it will be easy for any one to detect the fraudulent from the genuine articles by the difference in the labels - especially when the imperfect orthography is examined in the fraudulent labels, probably through the carelessness or ignorance of the printer, in Hongkong, of the fraudulent labels as marked by the Consul to get the attention of Interpreters.

With renewed assurances of highest esteem, the American Consul sends compliments and cord.

(signed) Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul.



2
B

An official reply dated Sept. 30, 1888 from His Excellency the Viceroy of the Two Kuangs to Hon. Charles Seymour U. S. Consul, at Canton, with reference to fraudulent imitation of "New York Condensed Milk of the Eagle Brand."

His Excellency the Viceroy acknowledges & having received His Honor the United States Consul's dispatch under date of July 28, 1888; to which His Excellency the Viceroy replies that the forementioned brand of condensed milk with false labels is purchased by the different stores at Canton for sale. It is not of their own manufacture, so it is not convenient to have it confiscated. As to the injury that is being done, by the fraudulent imitation of the genuine brand, to many thousands of people who consumed it, not being able to discriminate the genuine commodity from the imitation, it is proper that the Prefect of Kuangchow should be ordered to notify the Kowhai and Pün yü Magistrates that they should issue proclamation and stringently prohibit the sale

of false article for the genuine, etc.
With compliments of the season.



Consular Bureau

No. *161*

Consulate of the United States of America,

Adm. May 1/89



March 20th 1889

M^r Seymour

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Affairs at Canton and vicinity.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

*Transmitting published and other information
in regard to the temper of Chinese toward
Americans and other foreigners.*

Retaliation agitated.

9 inclosures

No. 161

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China. March 20th 1889.

The Honorable

George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit
herewith information in regard to the
condition of affairs at Canton and vicinity,
in connection with the pending difficulties
between the United States and China.

"Agitation" against American residents
in China, for alleged wrongs or grievances
experienced by Chinese at the hands of the United
States people and government, has become
a familiar theme or topic for discussion
and agitation.

The English newspapers however
seem to have done the greatest share of this
agitation; and are responsible for any
mischief resulting from it in China.

2/

The Chinese Times, an English newspaper at
 Pootun, owned by the oldest and wealthiest firm
 of British merchants and ship-owners engaged in
 commerce between Great Britain, India, China
 and Japan, published, about four months ago, a
 communication from a high Chinese official,
 in favor of a retaliatory policy by China against
 American residents. It was copied by the
 principal English papers of Shanghai and
 Hong Kong; and elicited little attention
 from the native press of China and Hong Kong.
 It was published in the native newspaper,
 Kwang Bo, (Canton Reporter), of 22nd February
 1889. This paper was established two and a half
 years ago, apparently under the sanction of H. E.
 the Viceroy of the Two Kiangs; whose 2nd Interpreter,
 Mr. Henry H. Hui, is Chief Editor and Manager.
 Enclosed and marked A and B are copies
 of the said Communication in Chinese and English.

2
A. B

It is not improbable that the Editor and Manager of the Huang Poo (Canton Reporter) was over-ruled as to the publication of that communication; as it was allowed to pass without notice when it first appeared; and the Huang Poo stated at the beginning, and also at the ending, of the communication, that it was found in and copied from the Junja journal at Peking.

Furthermore the Editor and Manager of the Huang Poo, Mr. Huang Tsi'ohin, (who resided in the United States for nearly ten years between 1871 and 1881, while in charge of a portion of the Chinese students at Yale College and other educational institutions in the United States,) has, during our frequent interviews, when complaints and reports of Chinese grievances in America had a tendency to stir up the populace of Canton and vicinity to turbulence and outrages, been willing and inclined to pursue a prudent and tranquilizing or conciliatory course, in the journalistic treatment of the exciting and disturbing tidings from America.

X

It should be stated and known that the English newspapers published at all of the large ports of the East seldom omit an opportunity to disparage American interests.

3/
C
4/
D
Inclosed copy of the editorial of the Hong Kong Daily Press of 27th ultimas (marked 3/C), and inclosed copy⁽⁴⁾ of the editorial of the (Hong Kong) China Mail of 28th ultimas, are illustrations of the eagerness of the English newspapers to arouse or increase the prejudices of Chinese against Americans.

The unfairness and indecency of such attempts to incite the Chinese to outrages against American residents and interests are more apparent, when it is known, that, during the last month, Mr Kwang Tait, a wealthy native of China, and a prosperous British subject engaged in large enterprises at Sydney, Australia, visited Canton, to make the Chinese authorities acquainted with the bad treatment received by Chinese in Australia, and to urge a system of consular guardianship by the

While these things have been going on from time to time; and during existing reports, by mail and cable, from the Chinese guilds and merchants in California, to the Chinese guilds in China and Hong Kong, and to the Chinese Authorities at Peking and Canton, there have been many occasions when negligence, indision, hesitation, or blunders, on the part of the foreign Consuls in Canton, would have resulted in serious mischief to foreigners and foreign interests. These troubles came so soon after the difficulties between China and France in 1884 and 1885, that the populace may be said to have never been thoroughly satisfied with the presence of foreigners at and about Canton since the riots of August and September 1883. The Consuls of foreign governments at Canton have usually been in full accord in meeting exigencies; and thus secured attention to their representations by the Chinese Authorities.

By the departure of the old Consul from Canton soon after my arrival in 1882, the United States Consul has been the Senior Consul; and the Consul of Cebu head-quarter has been at the United States Consulate since July 1883.

21
In supplying the Chinese officials and native press with points that might be urged upon the populace for maintaining public order and general tranquillity, I have found the most effective suggestion in serious emergencies, growing out of excitement over alleged outrages by Americans against Chinese in the United States, has been in the expression of a firm belief in the adequacy of the resources of negotiation between the high officials of two friendly governments for the adjustment of temporary difficulties.

The Viceroy of the Provinces, Changchih-tung, the most intensely anti-foreign of the high officials of China, is known to have been the chief obstacle to the ratification of the Treaty of 1888 between the United States and China. He based his action on the remonstrance from the Chinese merchants in San Francisco, Hong Kong & Canton, who invoked his resistance against the Treaty. Published reports of interviews at Peking between Li Hung Chang (the distinguished Viceroy of the North, who has been the Champion of progress in China) and correspondents of British and American journals, indicate that Viceroy favors ratification.

The British Consul at Canton, Chalmer Alabaster, Esquire, was confined by illness in Hong Kong for over a fortnight; and was only able to return to Canton on the 9th instant; but on the evening of the 1st instant he ^{sent word} to the British Admiral, Sir Norrell Salmon, in Hong Kong, that a gun-boat should be sent to Canton; and on the following morning H.B.M.'s gunboat "Cockchafer" left Hong Kong for Canton; but, owing to a dense fog, was delayed, so that it arrived here on the evening or afternoon of Saturday 2nd instant; and will probably remain here a week or fortnight ^{longer - perhaps to the end of March.}. There has been no indication of turbulence or trouble here apart from much agitation. The presence of a foreign "man-of-war" always tends to make the authorities more vigilant in maintaining tranquility; and has a restraining influence upon the populace. Frequently, when there has been foreign war-vessel in port, disturbances and outrages have been prevented by the consuls having prompt communication with the authorities, and timely measures adopted to disperse threatening crowds before mischievous plans were executed.

Riots in the cities and in the country
 are usually preceded by inflammatory
 placards, posted on the walls in leading
 thoroughfares; although sometimes, as at
 Chin Kiang recently, and at Canton
 in 1883, mobs of natives rally quickly on
 sudden call of ringleaders over some pretext of
 provocation. In Canton, looting seems to be
 the coveted object of mobs; but the cry against
 "foreign-devils" is the rallying force. It seems
 strange, but it is nevertheless true, that the
 mischievous anti-foreign placards are
 generally prepared and published by the
 "literati" and "gentry" classes; who are,
 with few exceptions intensely opposed to
 foreigners. The authorities, with equal dislike
 toward foreigners, do not like disturbances
 of any kind, which may result in demands
 for indemnity; but do not desire to
 come into conflict with the masses, or
 to oppose the wishes of the literary class
 or the gentry; whose influence in
 the country districts is feared by the
 local officials, who try to avoid
 giving occasion for complaints to the
 high officials of the Province by scholars & gentry

Li

Although no manifestation of turbulence have been noticed in Canton for several months, many experienced foreign residents expressed considerable solicitude recently about the effects of so much agitation of the subject of "retaliation" by Chinese against Americans. Among these foreign residents who expressed to me a desire that I should endeavor to allay the irritation and excitement by communicating to the Authorities, or better Editor of the nation newspaper (Kuang Poo), any news which might have a tendency to prevent an impression among the Chinese that the interests of their countrymen in the United States are treated with indifference or unkindness, were the German Consul, who has always been very kind toward Americans and American interests; and the venerable Rev. Dr. Happer, who has been in Canton since 1844.

Acting upon this suggestion, and in continuance of a friendly interchange of views upon American and Chinese affairs in many social interviews with Mr. Henry Tai Chin, the Editor of the Kuang Poo, I addressed a personal note to him.

82

5/8

Appended and marked E is a ^{5/6}
Copy of my note to the King K'ing,
and with it is a Copy of his reply-
marked G.

6/3

In a personal interview with
him last month, reference was
made to the apparent reaction
among some of the intensely
anti-Chinese forces on the
Pacific Slope, as indicated
in the San Francisco Examiner,
advocating of the repeal or modification
of the restrictive features of the
so-called Scott Law enacted by the
last Congress, and also to the
application of ex-Governor
Hendley and others to the U.S.
Supreme Court for an early
hearing of their arguments in
a case testing the validity of
return certificates held by the
Chinese residents of the United
States, whose right to return
to the United States has been
denied under the recent act of Congress.

While refraining from expressing any opinion as to the validity, legality, constitutionality, or expediency of legislation by Congress, touching Chinese immigration into the United States; I have not hesitated, on occasions of unusual excitement among the Americans, about complaints from their countrymen in America, to impress upon those who were in authority, or wielding influence, that all such matters were sure to receive the careful attention of the high officials who were entrusted with the interpretation and maintenance of treaty stipulations between the two governments; and that nothing should be permitted to embarrass or complicate negotiations.

The Kwong Poo has, since its publication of the communication in favor of restriction" on 22nd February, published, in its issue of March 12th, a short statement of the course recently pursued by the San Francisco Examiner, and the increased price of labor in California,

as indications that a reaction has already commenced in favor of repealing or modifying the restrictions against Chinese; and in its issue of 18th March (1889) the Kwang Poa republishes from American newspapers the statement of Mr C. P. Huntington, the eminent capitalist, in support of removing those restrictions.

Reference having been made to the Enquiry Part on page four of this Dispatch, it may be well to state that he decided, before returning to Australia, to call upon the Foreign Council at Canton, and upon the editors of the Hong Kong newspapers, to make known the object of his mission to China, and the reception given to him by H. E. the Viceroy.

Inclosed and marked $\frac{7}{4}$
is a copy of the editorial comments
of the (Hong Kong) China Mail of
March 16. 1889 about the Envy Part;
and also inclosed and marked $\frac{8}{4}$ is a Copy of the
Editorial remarks of the Hong Kong Press of 18th April on that question.
The contrast in the tone of these papers upon Australian situa-
tion treatment of Chinese is noticeable.

The outrage at Chinkiang, then Wukow
 was deliberately concocted by anti-foreign
 mischief-makers, who prepared the way
 for an outburst of native indignation
 by exhibiting a Chinaman with marks
 of blood and blows, with bandages to
 excite the populace. A similar attempt
 at deception was made by a Chinese
 soldier in Canton a year and a half
 ago, who alleged that the French Consul
 had thus mutilated and wounded him.
 H.E. the Viceroy, had the Complainant
 brought to him for inspection; and the
 leatherne sight prompted the Viceroy
 to telegraph to Peking to have the French
 Consul removed. The Consul quickly found
 the falsity of the accusation; and the Euro-
 pean physician of the foreign community
 had the soldier washed and examined;
 and not a scar, or bruise, or injury
 of any kind was visible. The
 soldier was caught in the act of
 cutting down and stealing a tree on the
 Consul's premises for fuel; and undertook
 to get up a scene, because he was led by his cues
 an officer for arrest and punishment.

17
On another occasion a native mob of over a thousand persons assembled in the vicinity of the French Roman Catholic Cathedral in Canton to perpetrate outrages against foreigners, on the false pretext that the French were concealing underground and within the Cathedral large quantities of gunpowder for a grand explosion to ruin that portion of the City; but violence was averted by a Committee of well-known Chinese magistrates visiting the interior of the Cathedral with the Clergy; and ascertaining that by digging down about six feet during "high tide", there was water; and, that, apart from the proximity of water, there was really no powder on the premises.

And, during the year 1888, there was an interesting opportunity for trouble with the populace in the vicinity of the American Baptist Mission in Canton, by the death of four Chinamen and injury to several others, occasioned by the falling of an old three-story lodging-house, whose walls were deprived of support by the removal of some old buildings which were being demolished, to make room for the erection of a Baptist Mission Chapel last July. This case has apparently been terminated after considerable careful treatment, respecting which the U.S. Legation and British Consulate were informed.

From Amoy the rumor came in December 1888 that stringent restrictions were to be enforced by the Chinese officials, under orders from the high authorities at Canton, against incoming American residents, especially of the merchant class; and some solicitude was entertained and expressed by the American Baptist Missionaries at that place in regard to expected arrivals of new missionaries from America. The British Consul at Amoy regarded the rumor of sufficient importance to report it to the British Legation at Peking; and the German Consul, who is also United States Consular Agent at Amoy, deemed the matter so serious as to acquaint me of the report. Both are very careful and trustworthy consuls, and trustworthy personal friends. Baron von Sckendoff has since informed me he could not discern any indication of threatened troubles of the nature mentioned; and he is a very faithful guardian of American interests at Amoy. As I quietly investigated the matter, there appeared to be no foundation in fact for the report, except as the expected outcome of the mooted policy of retaliation, which has become familiar to all.

During the month of December 1888, Rev Joseph C. Thomson, D.D. of the American Presbyterian Mission in Kweichow Province, encountered in numerous villages in the interior of this Province intense excitement among the people over inflammatory placards, which appeared on the walls of buildings, to the effect that skillful persons were going through the country, enticing male children into secluded places, and carrying them, for scientific and medical purposes of foreigners. Doctor Thomson sent to this Consulate half a dozen of these placards as specimens. These placards were sent to H. B. the Viceroys, through the British Consulate, and elicited prompt attention from the Provincial and local authorities, who adopted various measures for the suppression of the placards and the excitement they caused.

A somewhat similar local excitement was occasioned in 1885 at "Fatchan", a populous City or village about twelve miles from Canton, by placards stating that foreigners were stealing children, to get their eyes and brains for medicinal ^{scientific} purposes.

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That excitement was also squelched by the authorities promptly.

The memorable massacre of foreigners at Tientsin in 1871 was preceded by similar placards.

Constant watchfulness is necessary to stop these frequent attempts to stir up the superstitious and ignorant populace to acts of violence, and to outrages, against foreigners.

These details may seem to be wild sort of stuff with which to fire a dispatch to the Department of State; but, still, they will serve to show the difficulties experienced by the Chinese provincial and local authorities in maintaining order, tranquility, and security, among people who are so easily led into confusion and turbulence by crafty mischief-makers, who are generally found to be of the literary class and gentry; and as these things indicate the prevalent spirit and qualities of the portion of China which is chiefly represented in the Chinese emigration to the United States, they will also serve to show the

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merits of maintaining a firm and prudent policy in the regulation of such dissimulating elements in the American body politic; and the propriety of holding the Imperial Government of China responsible for losses sustained by American residents in China, especially in such portions of the Chinese Empire as are not sufficiently tolerant to be just toward foreigners.

While Chinese residents in the United States have had the range of the entire Union; and have been at liberty to engage in commerce, mining, and all departments of industry and enterprise, without restriction; the Chinese authorities claim that under existing treaties foreigners have no right to buy, build, or reside in the interior; and are restricted to the treaty ports of trade. In all mining franchises of this Empire special reservation is made that no foreigner shall have an interest; and if any native invests for the benefit of foreigners, their investment shall be confiscated and forfeited.

I respectfully submit that citizens of the United States residing permanently in China as missionaries should be supplied with a different form or style of passport than the one usually issued to tourists, visitors, and transient sojourners. The Consuls are not permitted to issue passports; but are instructed to give applicants for passports "a permit" to be used for one year, or at least until the passport are received from the Legation of the United States at Peking; which "permits" must be authenticated by H.E. the Viceroy. A copy of one of these permits is inclosed and marked $\frac{9}{I}$, which expressly states that the holder is an applicant for a passport to travel.

$\frac{9}{I}$

In resisting the claim for indemnity
 fulones sustained by the American
 Protestant Mission, and Rev A. A. Hallen,
 and M. H. Fulton M.D. by the destruction
 of their hospital, dwelling, furniture,
 wearing apparel, personal effects,
 medicines, surgical instruments,
 library, et cetera, at Kwei Ping
 in Kwang Si Province, by or at the
 hands of a Chinese mob, May 6th
 1886, A.C. the Viceroy of the Two Kiangs,
 pleads that "these American citizens
 had no right to establish a hospital
 and mission in the interior; and were
 only permitted, on their own application
 to travel." They did travel to and from

It does not seem fair to place
 American residents at such disadvantages
 when "French R.C. missionaries are allowed
 to buy, build, & reside in all of the Provinces;
 and have exercised that right for over a quarter of a century."

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But it is not in the interior alone that the American and other foreign residents are unfairly treated in China.

Foreign merchants at the "Treaty ports" are prevented, by a system of *leikin* stations and exactions, from commercial intercourse with the interior as provided for by treaty stipulations in respect to custom house "transit passes" for *shih* of foreigners, on payment of import or export duty and additional half duty, to exempt such *shih* from all *leikin* and other dues or levies. The *leikin* officials completely ignore and defeat treaty stipulations, and are sustained by the high authority of the Two Emperors. I respectfully refer to facts presented on pages 11 to 15 in my report with dispatch N. 151 dated July 24, 1888, in regard to obstructions to commerce, navigation, and interior trade.

On the 20th day of March 1889
 a public Proclamation has been
 posted in the public places of Canton
 by order of H.E. the Viceroy, under the seals
 of the two Magistrates (Namhoi and
 Pün Yü districts) of Canton, forbidding
 the natives to maltreat and abuse foreigners,
 about which complaints had been made
 to the Chinese Authorities by the British Consul;
 who mentioned several cases of rough
 treatment of British subjects by natives
 of Canton, including the British Vice-
 Consul, the British physician of
 the foreign community in Canton,
 both of whom were stoned by natives
 a few days ago; and two British
 physicians from Shanton, who, in
 company with the American Dr.
 Kern (American) were rudely and roughly

• treated while visiting one of the temples,
about the last of January; and the
Wife and private Secretary of
the Governor General of Hong Kong,
and the wife of a British Lord,
while visiting Canton during the
last week of January 1889.

The insolence of the nation to
foreigners has steadily increased
since the Russian military operations
on the northern frontier about 1880;
and was intensified by the Franco-
Chinese troubles of 1884-5; and
apparently renewed and increasing
with the agitation about Chinese
grievances in America and Australia.

Today while the children of the British
Consul were returning in sedan chairs, borne
by Chinese coolies wearing the uniform
and "characters" of the British Consulate,
from a visit to the family of some
American missionaries a mile East
from Shamien, an assault was made
by street coolies upon the chair-bearers;
one of whom received a severe bamboo blow on the head.

Sincerely hoping that when the existing
treaty relations between the United States and
China shall undergo revision, there may be
secured for American residents in China as good
a footing as has been conceded to Chinese
residents in the United States; and that
inter-national commerce shall not
be obstructed by blockading navigable
rivers, and the exactions of Mandarinism;

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Charles Leonard
M. Leonard

9 inclosures under 1 clasp.
viz:

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I.

1
A
Feb 22
1889

五

本局設在 粵督署前
 門底聖教書樓○外埠
 代理○香港輪船碼頭
 宗各棧澳門源安信館○
 海防館 佛山黃傘大
 街源由店 西大街諸

元寶寺前山莊
○大馬街、貴吉翠花餅
○香茶居
○香

廣 報

第 512 號

西曆一千九百零九年二月廿二日禮拜五

梧州電記：上海自馬路
略機利記：星架坡南興
隆維寶：安南海防廣新
報館：金山大埠華洋新
報館：小呂宋巴里月埠
陳良最翁：呂宋義順號
小體大廟前宏義故衣舖
○凡有新附詩古文詞論
或可隨時交本局登載惟
原稿無論刊否概不檢還
本省刊看報每月取貳元

正月廿三日

This copy, or number, or issue of the
Gazette, being the order (affirming the)
order, as a Commission, in the name of the
Governor, official in the name of the Governor, a point

昨日寒暑表 讀六十九度 午七十一度 展西六十九度

Vireo vicinior C. L. G. 725.

共敦和好
洋務猖獗
元月朔八日抄報
籌費修路
錢糧賊屍

茗飲致園
劫賊膽寒
督撫靈
秋陵燈景
禁售野味

立社放生
聽城增額
西報譯登
吳淞大火
姜蒲命

上諭電傳
棄取有用
閩督批
小人命

森森齋藥店大總理廖廷翁何榮松翁大協理特此佈聞
華日偉謹

陳沃霖先生在學胞公推林君
廣濟社謹啟

西曆一千九百零一年以前各國之通商口岸。即不准外人入境。而將領頭執照概行注銷。中國人見之殊覺駭異。之以爲此不肖者。想因前年中時歐美欲與美國外部所議定一十年不准華人入美之約。中朝不肯畫押。意謂侵略婦華人之空言而定苛刻之例。不知非其有公誦美之無理。又作顯與中美和約大相背謬。今者但憑一國總督批行。使持實者殊違人道甚而能字於獄獄者也。此例施行之後。國之要屬滿洲亦無遺憾然則歐洲無良方可能顧全我島體面而惟於美人之失施於我者仍仍頒行之遇有人來華即行禁禁華人入之例整之所謂以其人之道還治其人之身彼自無可置喙雖相視難禁於我華人利益之慮似未嘗能復平均不過使彼知我國亦能爲此挾手或若幡然悔改而已倘美議院及李廷伯自禁禁之中絕不廢然思返則中國又當遷思渺邈更進一步度勢揆時以行我所得爲之志即將和約兩字棄置勿論而美八之車華者概令束裝出境中美之邦交聽其自此中絕惡還有無之局矣一概置之如此庶可以申公憤而華者概念離我中國者以寬厚待之緩這懷柔招撫在人人耳目而當此萬不得已之時業已變成窮途絕路觸羊拾此用意或未能有所進然而以暴易暴之名中國斷不肯日務使措施地方俾知成人之受我禁令與華人之受彼禁令各有難堪之處美人於此能勿切其爲計之方而所一小早猶予想美國此時既已躊躇滿志欲以情理相喻彼界閉目無視掩耳不聞求便己一己之私不顧他人寧得諸有人深明仁義爲之大聲疾呼彼將已例已准行一成莫易惟思嫉妬華人之習喜同聲附和自可斷黃江建皇白不分中國此時既歷險禁之例愈復袖手旁觀之不惟持此以振興警昭或有必日當然之候也來札之言如此可知禁華人之新例雖由美國黨人獨創獨行而中國之運籌帷幄者亦必有用處之矣錄時報

初四日止的備燈彩爲魚龍曼衍之遊度中晝祝凡各街舖廝遊者屆期各至萬山關帝廟前齊集聯行
鼓舞歡欣普同慶矣

端午春醖（應景懷校）遵功令故設樓榭以柱其弊片紙隻字不准挾帶遊功令也昨（六日）
以石憲以參學憲文外部郎大門內爲高要縣司馬照舊設座於恩平文童有肩膊搜檢太奇竟有嘲之

元夜三鼓匪徒數人擁去少年蛋女一名蛋女號救兵勇迫之已鼓棹如飛而遠殿矣○肇正咸利兩試之時賭賊其熾賭為應考之計串十棍大開博場不下數○宋賭敗難歸及因賭滋事者不勝屈指地方官每於試後嚴為查封試前嚴為禁止禁無如賭徒玩法本屆歲考故態依然開設至二三十家昨有土豪向賭館索索幾至釀成事端元夕戌刻有衆匪徒向舊街賭館搶掠○ 卒者焉

馳名下天氏臣屈
售發料藥烟戒驗確

戒洋烟藥丸 海內戒烟丸於汗牛充棟其中雖有暫時頂引者而引究不能斷且服後或變生餘患皆由攪入烟渣所以前門拒虎後門進狼難以見效也本藥局所製戒烟丸專擇能尅鴉片之藥配以除痰去積之品扶元補弱之劑相輔而成尋煙不入烟灰者請嘗試之即知其妙矣 每罇價大七錢二分 中三錢六分 小一錢八分 七分二

戒烟藥餅 戒烟藥餅一料其功用專與戒烟丸相同但此餅別加妙法製成併機較易服食其中藥性和平善能消化鴉片烟毒服後漸漸除痰去積開胃健脾合烟引日漸減少而自然戒烟斷無呻吟呵欠之患且有扶元補弱之功引斷之後欲食日加精補倍長永無癮癮洩戒烟之十全妙品也 每罇價銀大七錢二分 中三錢六分 小一錢八分 七分二

戒烟精粉 戒烟精粉乃本局獨得秘法不惜工本務期尅制洋烟之惡無碍喉嚨之人令其自然戒斷永無後患與別家所售戒烟諸藥迥不相同歷蒙各列位大學士督憲撫憲各大人獎譽幸已京省馳名矣惟近日妒忌者佈散謠言似謂服此戒烟雖斷引而難保無虞等語則本局立心與中國除害之意况且服此不獨斷引兼可令人健飯身體日壯諸君容若緝熙辨惑論與抄譯中外西報幸勿為浮言所阻致誤有志戒烟者大機會也於本局實為厚望焉每包銀七分式

中 華 大 學 附 屬 中 心

包醫出余業醫三世中外馳名自祖而來救痼疾者不勝枚算唯得奇方秘法無雙妙藥百經百效應驗如神功難盡述爰集此症
面癰瘋者或家山所發風水所出陰感天地毒濁濕蒸或空腔熱則山嵐瘴氣或暴雨濕毒侵入肌膚為毒所逼毒把三條可噴
紅雲血大腑內傷筋骨失於調治以致兩耳厚大面腫浮紅或路上貨花有因生疔疔白濁餘毒遺內遂成其疾或宿蠟熱乘初起
癰如耳時遍體不安覺心驚肉跳大見面癰皮癢如蟲行蟻走或似蟻咬或蚊針眼麻面熱如蛛絲厚面腫極異端不一時作止此收
腫面紅則初染癰瘋之房也治將深浮紅漸癰皮癢或兩耳結腫手攣麻吊雙蛇形胎出見有此形狀急到本館取丸調治凡男受癰瘋
手足拘攣不愈者不論遠年初染將丸服之包能除根換骨若結斷六親之患脫胎換骨無復發之憂萬不失一此蓋善盡其真治癰
藥另有新之祖上銀丹也本館歷來醫症不結不離藥無絕嗣毒不遺兒子若有癰毒害人天地不容神速察察遂腎救過九姓
月法可銀五兩○正銀錢藥和保命藥內每料銀上兩○三錢入香舒筋散退紅丸每料銀銀廿二兩○三錢入寶虎蘭枯
月法可銀五兩○正銀錢藥和保命藥內每料銀上兩○三錢入香舒筋散退紅丸每料銀銀廿二兩○三錢入寶虎蘭枯
平服不醫者往房○祖傳二位岐術堂黃保安老醫館在廣東省城西關北帝廟前廣順基西街節原日泰和酒街便是并轉外
用結隊枝別館 稿十三外 二月初八日 祖傳岐術堂黃保安老醫館

白告順

順字揀勝不惜資本由運佛山鎮經廣豐行發售
有章印五餘年併無分枝近有無恥之徒假冒
義順字號或加新庄或加老號等語甚多愈圖射利
以假混真而茶較我號氣味大不相同凡士商購
請請認明真龍圖佳茶雙內有張四張底票腰面事
報順字真龍圖佳茶併敘葉圖章爲記方是真正孫
義順安茶庶不致誤

光緒十四年七月初四日 孫義順謹啟

白告數填

駁者羊城米卑聚昌因生意不前緣司事人等
虧空資本全無累及各欠付項等茲聚棧生
和祥趙益巷等照股派還項於光緒十四年內
本息如數填還一律清楚自後聚昌前後如有
欠人揭借各項與聚棧等無涉而聚昌尚存賬
項必須交到聚昌給部方為實據不得交歐陽
瑞臣及梁少園私相授受特此佈聞
五光緒十五年 元月十一日

股 追 明 聲

啟者本村澤洲黃潤渡
原係良田孔基能與謝
就成合夥同成現已全
盤頂與謝就成自己承
做日後此渡生理盈虧
均與孔基能無涉特此
告白

光緒十五年
元月初六日

廣泰軍械出售

本行開設香港上海有年專與中國承辦鐵甲魚雷快鎗等船及各補新式快槍炮各機噐火藥銅帽鋼鐵煤炭硝磺等件俱全今分設一行在油欄門外迎珠街以便 各大憲委購倘蒙賜顧價值格外相宜或先動知小訂定時刻津東親來候示亦可

廣泰洋行謹啟

遇難有靠

本號有浮水背心
及浮水帶發客前
有六、七、十、尺
長小輪船式艘或
賣或賃俱可如意
者請至本棧面議
省城源昌西街
同昇棧告白
正月初六日

售出典字英華

本號現有鄭春階先生新印字典出售此字典已歷第三次增訂詳明事類字一明解義比從前加備中有語音文字等目稅則雜字各件最便於查考字義中外人士均稱通用久矣如欲購取此書請到本號採買是荷
光緒十三年七月十九日
之海二馬路華彰號 香港黃里活道
文裕堂 省城天平街廣百米齋 雙門底聖教書樓 華爾里廣報局全啟

漳州花信 ○連州北江要衝魚鰲般草之地也廣州人遷居於此者有南海馬山順德東莞岡州各會館莫不宏敞壯麗備極美觀以為叙誼商務之所茲者元月十日各同邑人於會館前開張結彩聯聯春酒慶開春燈火樹銀花之堪燦玉簫金管之喧闐玉麒麟般般祥瑞呼嘯呼嘯飲對酒當歌叙叙桑榆之樂醉裏不知身是客也○連州某家有新墻廈門為舊家舊歲岳翁館於此室而餉之嬌客縱飲過醉歸路當過浮橋失足墜於河仰浮水面而流而下隨行者欲為援救而急流如箭無敢竟不幸有上灘船見而拯之不至隨李誦仙於采石磯騎鯨而去而衣履沾濕隨人扶之而歸此所謂飲酒無節不知節者也○連城有湖南會館演戲以資新歲觀劇者多擲錢賞之有楚人擲以青蚨力弱不及於臺誤中江戶某某之面某怒目視之及其再擲某大罵之楚人反以惡聲歌舞之地倏焉爭鬪之場觀劇者為之動阻始息爭焉

共敦和好 ○譚方一行徒眾甚夥一行之中而金彩與彩花身為所作之工不能相混因工役有相和利權者因而相殺尋得報復迭斃多命經官訊斷已累月矣現兩行徒眾各標長紅願釋前讐咸敦和好云

若欲致聞 ○談雅事也而俗人為之致離爭聞何氣之不能平哉十八甫某茶館頗馳名者也崔吉龍開張老舖盧全之盤踞泥玉屑說何有程李之風晨午登樓品泉者座客常滿二十日午候有客若欲里司徹者收取茶資謂其戰戰兢兢不付以相爭堂上工伴將客毆傷後集街坊罰令堂上工伴補客以湯藥以二枚夫戲頭輕重之差為數幾何乃因小而失大所謂錐刀之末人盡爭之為可慨也

立社放生 ○昔東坡謫居有放生之癖至今遺址尚存愛物之仁古人有先我為之者茲佛山有廣善社總鎮內好善者捐資為之例歲歲底各行店舖住人等心存好善者凡祀灶及團年酬神開正祀神所用之生鯉皆以放生蓋生鯉與生鯉音而為之兆社中勸人將生鯉放生自設社以來放生者日眾歲年元月十五日將各家送社生鯉代之放生與字灰齊齊即於是日并捐資買魚百數十勛設鼓樂送出其羊僱舟棹至中流放之團圍然洋洋然其脫網離淵之樂當亦知感再生之德也

夢示警鐘 ○紫背白鼠銜文華龍驤騰騰乎雲霧蛇人穴安童童獲乎藏金則知皆寶含精金、流氣待人而謂維神實司苟非其人未可幸致也澳門大關廟斜巷有古屋一所前後四楹樓宇雖極巍峨而工料卻仍樸實迥非近今洋樓之徒事粉飾者可比也然其久相傳傳為凶宅主人嘆之而弗居者或一二月或三五月旋即他徙居者謂每至更深夜靜輒聞沙沙石走見活神號之聲胆壯者起視之瞥見白鼠成羣蟄蟄而沒容以為邪祟憑之無敢居者去秋八月有蛋戶陳某由順德携眷遷居至澳其家口繁多小宅莫能容大宅復嫌其費見此宅寬敞宏敞多廉其值暫借居之其吉利與否非所計也謂人居之掃除潔淨安頓家口其究安宅安得我所竊怪殷早之區具此大宅而何以僅索賤值也一夕夢中恍惚見一白髮人牽白馬一匹告謂曰吾為君守候於此已數十年矣君今至此後墻下所貯之物實即交卸速自料理可也其人忽不見而夢旋醒思夢中所聞將信將疑明晨告諸家守人至晚偕其妻孥尋視後墻下見鼠窟挖掘之深至尺許得一石罈白金疊疊滿貯其中謂驪龍寶珠真天賜旋以所得向房主人承買其屋現經擇吉鳩工庇材將重而新之謂亦何幸而驟然致富諒必其有隱德而天報之也

洋盜猖獗 ○新甯縣屬有廣海寨城地濱大洋賊匪不時滋擾近年頗獲肅清不料舊歲十二月廿八夜附近茶吉步村突有羅陳氏被劫斃命一案至本年正月初四夜城外南灣劫去陳象煥魚船二隻駕至鵝嘴幸值水消擱淺賊棄船自遁初五夜復劫去黃時集魚船一隻雖有廣海營船二隻泊近咫尺而該匪獨往獨來毫無阻得如入無人之境七日之內連劫三次其猖獗極矣

劫賊貽害 ○西山近處有綠林嘯聚之徒劫掠頻仍擄掠無忌去歲焚劫之案層見迭出所劫無不取如獲者惟前報下尺南大涌等處更屬猖獗勇擊賊賊大受其創人心為之一快茲聞該處屬內鶴村於元月某夜賊夥數十人明火持械放吹海螺為號衝突入村疾聲吶喊村民驚恐劫去其富家得賊不多賊未飽其欲復連劫其孝廉家正正撞門入室時村中更練齊出奮不顧身連環鳴鎗向賊擊賊賊甚多賊抵敵不住拋棄贖物賄賂而遁說者謂賊劫富家因得贖無幾故移劫其孝廉家誠所謂殃及池魚者也然非其孝廉平日能得眾心則黑夜倉猝中誰肯捨命而急其難哉

穗城瑣錄 ○凡征伐地丁及坦餉補升各銀米必設銀匣收納現番禺縣署銀匠張泰豐等六店屢次懷公逃匿緣事革退而征收銀根傾銷未便無人專理縣尊現特懸牌示諭召充如有殷民土著身家清白諳曉傾銷鑒鑒等情願承充者即備親供甘結呈繳以憑查明詳充云昨有一不識姓名年約四十衣履鮮明路經太平橋街口忽即跌仆於地移時斃命街坊未便收殮即投知本甲地保當眾領棺備飲人之禍福死生誠不測也余亞展者乃日前搶獅子橋地攤被獲之匪計日南海縣堂提訊據供乃某衙轎班因向該地攤取錢爭鬧被獲承審官見其供認含糊知非安分之輩即飭實大渡二十仍押候俟有妥保始能釋放○粵垣香火之盛者莫如城隍廟加以新歲之時各鄉多有扶老携幼詣廟參拜者更形熱鬧日前有村婦數人携同小子年約七齡者參神已畢出廟門外人多擠擁數婦先行小子隨後不料婦等行至府學街口回頭顧夫去小子即倉皇無措折回尋之幸此小子立在某店門首店伴見其失路為之招呼婦人同見之喜出望外遂向店舖謝携子而去焉○月之十三日大南門外直街有小子年約十齡背負一小孩年約週歲行至該處迷失路途沿街泣哭街鄰見而問之據云李姓在靖海門外龍王廟附近居住遂將該小子帶交本街廟內後有一某甲過之亦靖海門外附近人也問去詢問小子之母聞知即到該廟領回○昨報領女婦嫁一則其陳允冲早經緝獲歸案只餘犯候緝耳

○正月十七日奉 上諭 惇親王奏因病請假 摺 惇親王感患骸疾爲日已久 旨深原念自應優予假期俾免調養 惇親王著賞假一個月 並派御醫駐守 和李樞昌前往診視 王其善自珍愛安心調理 以期早日就痊 中慰眷念 欽此 ○同日奉 上諭 杭州將軍長古由張員補授副都統 原任將軍宣力百年供職勤慎 閱清迭修 稍殊深著加恩 照將軍例賜卹 任內一切處分悉予開復 應得卹典該衙門查具奏 並准其入城治喪 伊子編修德鈞著賞加翰林院侍讀銜 以示優眷 欽此 ○同日奉 旨 杭州將軍著 崑錚調補 黑龍江將軍著 休克唐阿補授 欽此 ○十八日奉 上諭 春副都統著 阿補授 欽此 ○同日奉 上諭 唐樹楠著調補陝西按察使 甘肅按察使著 裕祿調補 欽此

光緒十五年元月初七八日鈔報錄

[illegible]

京報六頁零七

己丑八月廿三日

六 職

疫同治初年及光緒元二三年屢次出巢滋陽派勇剿病久煩兵力惟始以剿者必終以撫誠如聖諭勸撫兼施本年出巢頗眾狀
 天威將士用命未及一載戡定邊隅辦理向稱妥速官當即

○上海西報云 中朝督辦雙龍寶星與承接建造旅順口船塢之法商前與法蘭西銀行司事之人又賜寶星與日前獻火車與大清皇帝之法商各一枚
○香港西報接英京電報云澳國王子因患癲狂之病自以旋鎗擊斃焉
○華歷十二月廿五日英京電報云英國廷臣昨日在馬明堪地方說諸歐洲方起最大之戰事英廷要即添派軍械船隻以備急云

華歷十二月初八日東京日報云蔡贊平因金山稅務司不准登岸一案到美京刑部上控美廷聘有律師三名代為辦理昨日前任澳克阿省之總督到刑部衙門向官陳說請將此案速為判結云云一控者乃華丁伊于西歷一千八百八十七年六月初二日由美國華商會領得金山稅務司發給之返美執照此照係依照例給發者一千八百八十八年十月七日華美稅務司不准其登岸因該執照上載有華商會之簽名及日期等情該稅務司謂該執照係屬偽造不准其登岸云云該華商會則謂該執照係屬真確不應不准其登岸云云此案現由美廷判結云云

○天津武備學堂楊芳觀察宗濂前在湖山黃德道時因公獲咎嗣至北洋由李傅相派充營務處前辦武備學堂事宜有年成績頗著前經李傅相奏請開缺赴北洋目觀學堂無事郭帥有條不紊私心竊喜以觀察為才當觀察被議時原亦不叙用字樣時即卸去去冬李傅相保奏今年奉 旨開復原職聞郭帥更以 記名海關道保舉又鐵路公司總辦楊谷山觀察與亦係不叙用人員現在報効海軍營銀一萬餘兩蒙 恩賜復原官矣云云當法人提我八閩馬江財賦時督辦諸員半干譴譴閩人呂某亦當特駕之任一體給發給軍臺時主帥亦以辱 國喪師荷戈塞外與呂相相遇訂為患難之交今主帥 賜環呂亦於仲冬返旆臨初過津原見李傅相相詢詳論當日情事呂設詞以對清緒溶溶適主帥傳相垂青之賜館至此亦為之說項再四數陳傅相抵掌之餘即知其為洋員才仍札委充當特駕書此以對相之愛才并慶呂某之意外得逢知遇云云

○鄂垣雜報為省會而道途之難行一似窮鄉僻壤崎嶇偏仄在在皆是若遇陰雨甚至泥沒腰膝前數年修治長街嗣因經費不足自漢口起至芝蔴嶺而止近年來愈壞不堪行道者莫不怨嗟歎當紳士聞而興起具稟當道官憲得稟後即批飭紳士籌辦修築遂以麻石填鋪每寸沽價三十文月對面房屋出六十文隔實客房主各出一半空地則擬請官署捐助貼業於舊臘廿四日由芝蔴嶺起丈量至青溪街止人好婿成性凡可以為昇平之潤色者不吝餘資一俟一律出納尤不知在於何日也

○林陵燈景 青溪街步月人好婿成性凡可以為昇平之潤色者不吝餘資一俟一律出納尤不知在於何日也
○金陵本年新正以來天公做美於是親軍等營競為龍燈賽會之舉計大小龍各數條燈牌數十對皆書共樂昇平字樣佐以魚燈鳥燈十融成一片輝煌燦爛出千光於是六朝佳麗地眾目昭然登春臺矣
○吳縣火 吳縣東鎮某雜貨舖於初十日黎明時不戒於火登即飛騰不可撲滅雖經該處鄰里出為撲救無如火勢甚熾且無救火洋龍等具一任焚燒眾皆袖手悲嘆無可如何幸該舖係在夜間至十一日晨餘燼尚未消滅共毀去民房一百餘間亦鄉鎮中之一大火也起火之由或謂因該舖所製或謂係某店夥竊取火油灌入入箱鎗所致不消是民多慮矣

○閩省新詞 長樂縣生員陳其瑛條陳縣政十益章程下頒軍世道人心世道人心世道人心此約之法以藍田呂氏為最胡文忠公亦推行行之方今異學爭鳴人心不固省垣見好門抗糧建訟教各省為尤甚有心世道者同此隱憂本館當為之援手胡文忠公亦推行習俗吏瀾肅思策勵振興俾民重登衽席權輿地方圖習頗能洞見癥結誠如所言約約於地方有裨焉前學使亦曾議辦惜未通行仲福善局司道會同諸學憲即就該生條陳各節分同酌核該縣各學堂學堂取焉前院任內章學使亦曾議辦惜未通行該縣約始末情形按問之餘深為浩歎夫立法一法必有一弊因弊而廢法是千古無良法也約約之要固不便於吏役而州縣之罔知治

視已如其肺肝其清議與與陽奉而陰違之然使各紳紳無假公濟私情弊將廢約凡民可成德成風不特是也且約約之口人之近者第一名區人才鼎盛十三都以外皆無一二商德紳耆同懷利濟者堪以砥正如果約約盡善傳者相與相勉不特是也且約約之口人之為利較本部更自慎選良吏申明法令有善必錄有惡必懲以革澆風而觀成效該縣生等當共肅衷延訪退取林故調增呂氏鄉

約原本條約現在情形分條貼說每日報送同廣惠安行事遵復俾民知悉
己丑元月十三日

責保路口以示觀瞻現已陸續交出難民九十餘丁口馬厰全境一律肅清等情先後會稟前來臣等伏查馬厰常帶禦火支散頗多火情
京報六千零七
已丑七月廿三日
六訊

狡虜同治初年及光元二、三等年屢次出巢滋擾派員剿辦入煥兵力惟始以剿者必終以撫誠如聖諭勸撫兼施本年出巢幾汎狀
 官營九狼嶺小原口之戰勝極爲勢是以大原山一戰而服此皆仰賴天威將士用命無一敵設定邊關妥協向解安遠邑當即
 飭令將領等會同廳縣文武將善後事宜悉心籌畫妥爲布置各營紳勇暫行回籍以期有備無患一面諭聖主軫念邊陲之至意此大
 事地方將領文武員弁開闢親冒矢石深入巢穴巢入小十餘載皆能戮殺效果用告厥成較之用兵內地勞苦尤著相應懇懇天恩
 俯准將保獎以昭激勸除另開單續請外所有剿辦滿邊等處探火巢已一律就撫全境肅清緣由謹會詞恭摺由鄂陳陳伏乞
 大皇帝上聖鑒訓示謹 奏奉 硃批另有旨欽此

○三品銜淮安副監督奴才蘇曾頤 奏為接收前任交代庫款查核相符並現在情形恭摺奏 聞仰祈 聖鑒事竊奴才仰蒙 恩命簡放淮安副監督奴才將接任事日期恭摺奏報在案今將前監督世序移交各項錢糧清冊按數繳徵新季錢糧自光緒十四年四月十二日起至八月二十七日止准漕海三關共收銀一萬一千六百七十八兩五錢六分七釐內有茶稅銀九兩七錢七釐又火耗關照飯食銀一千五百八十二兩三釐實收正項銀一萬八千六百七十八兩七錢八分七釐准開各口宿海二關正銀七十七兩八錢一分共銀厘火耗銀六兩二錢九分除撥解支銷外仍存銀四千九百五十三兩七錢二分五厘又舊存撥剩止稅並扣存經費養廉減平等項共銀貳萬九百八十四兩八錢一分七厘統共實存銀二萬五千九百三十八兩五錢四分二厘均經奴才逐款盤查核與交代各款數目均屬相符惟新主總核前監督世序徵一百三十六日二關共收銀一萬二千六百六十五兩七錢二分六厘內有錢鈔薙地未解到銀二千一百一十一兩一錢二分二厘按日攤免短收正額盈餘銀二千零四兩九百八十二兩七錢三分七釐奴才經理之時正當饑饉交際之際現以夏秋亢旱後到及附近一帶所產豆穀歉薄遠近來源既北地方又被河患不能暢銷北路又兼水旱偏災來源尤少商賈不勝現情形較上年倍形短絀際此時勢艱奴才尤當認真經手設法將關額除弊實加意招徠以期商情踴躍 國課充盈殫竭血誠盡報効仰副 高厚鴻慈於萬一除循例造具印冊報冊外所有接收前任交代庫款查核相符緣由現在情形理合恭摺具奏伏乞 皇太后 皇上聖鑒訓 奏奉 硃批戶部知道欽此

○陝西學政翰林院修撰和達請疏奏奉 硃批知道了欽此

○閩中學政兩江總督臣卞寶第恭摺奏為恭報該臣按任事日期叩謝天恩仰祈 聖鑒事竊臣蒙 恩簡放陝西學政於九月初七日跪聆 聖訓後遵即束裝就道 十月二十六日行抵三原縣城十一月初二日准前任學政臣林啟勛委署三原縣學務諭中崇尚理學士氣風純正百年來未睹 聖澤懷文抱慙向生慙懦惟是低躬乃能立名通籍必期致用典疏者宜勉之使勤學人才蔚為淵林之使就範簡途知竹深蒙 聖澤有格懇 訓誨認真考試嚴密關防失慎失勤以冀仰答 高厚鴻慈於萬一所有微忱感激下忱並摺具陳外謹摺具陳再臣經過直隸山西等處雨澤應時民情均稱安謐合併附陳伏乞 皇太后 皇上聖鑒

[illegible]

督憲陳示○梧州參將缺以連陽營遊擊補用參將朱國安調補。水師提標千雲守備缺以州協水師千總彭福瑞請補。
（陽右鎮中營守備缺以水師提標中營儘先守備劉振盛請補。平海營外哨千總以外平海營右哨二司把總何子南拔補。）廣州協左
右兩司把總缺以永靖營左哨頭司外委步練選正班缺拔補。永靖營外哨千總以外委吧總缺以督標中營五品藍翎銜本任外委甄佐
新會營參將缺改改出現現南韶連鎮外營遊擊李發祥承撥補。永靖營外哨千總以外委吧總缺以督標中營五品藍翎銜本任外委甄佐
營管司缺改現現石鎮中營守備署標中營儘先都司陶烈武署理。（廣西左江鎮右營守備缺以西撫標左營分發期滿洋官盧先
陳陳利請補。）潯補廣西柳州城守初一司余觀光飭赴新任。

二月分尋說單 ○水師提督方 銓路是督鄂省太

西湖書院甄別題目 ○生題 大甲曰願識大之明命帝典曰克明峻德皆自明也 童題 公則說子張問於孔子曰西如斯可以從政矣子曰尊五美 詩題 賦得薰風燒箔餉春耕 得耕字五言八六韻 馮山書院甄別題目 ○生題 康誥曰作新民至其命維新 童題 箴民所止詩二生題 詩題 賦得一片承平雅頌聲

Copy ^C
B

translation of an article published by the Canton Daily "Kuang Poa" on Feb 22nd 1889.

"An Extraordinary Discourse by a Chinese Mandarin." The Peking foreign newspaper (probably the "Chinese Times") has received a letter from a high Chinese official in which the writer states that he has be-come acquainted, from a telegraphic communication coming from the Continent of Europe, with the new Chinese Exclusion Bill enacted by the United States Congress tending to the prohibition of the Chinese who have left America from again gaining admission into the territory of the United States, and at the same time, with the whole abrogation of the return certificates. The Chinese being in-formed of the events are truly astonished.

The cause for such unreasonable acts, it appears, derives its origin from a treaty stipulation entered upon by the Chinese Minister and the State Department in the United States, for the exclusion of Chinese from the United States for a term of twenty years, which treaty the Chinese Government refused to ratify.

In order to be ^{conciliatory} ~~reconciliatory~~ and to effect a wholesome respect among the party which is averse to and jealous of the Chinese, these oppressive laws have been enacted; without taking into consideration that the right and wrong tendency of the question can be solved with candor. But, at this juncture, the President's order is taken for granted to give tone of validity to these matters which are too

oppressive as to be beyond bounds, so that one cannot remain taciturn in the matter as they are unreasonable and unseemly actions of the Americans which are in flagrant violation with treaty stipulations between China and the United States. After that Bill is carried into force, China must effect satisfactory arrangement and avoid any contingency of being ruthless hereafterwards. However, there is no plausible way of meeting this contingency by which our National Honor can be retained except that, which the Americans do unto us, should be reciprocated to their country; and whenever Americans are found to come to China, let them have the benefit of the prohibitory laws which they utilize in excluding the Chinese from their country. They will have no occasion for any parley as their own principle is utilized in governing them. Although when a comparison is made, the cause is detrimental to Chinese interests to such a degree that it cannot be evenly reciprocated, yet let them understand that China can come down also with the same bitter hand; perhaps, then, they may retract from their course. But if the United States Congress and her Government still remain in their stupor and constant in their purpose, China should clearly provide and resort to another scheme. In view of the present state of affairs, I advocate that the treaty should be dis-

of, and those of the Americans who are in China should be caused to pack up and depart from our limits, and the existing relations between China and the United States should be terminated at this point; regardless of commercial interests whatever. Thus the public wrath shall have found its vent, and the dignity of the country is upheld. It is universally known that China has always adopted a liberal and gracious demeanor towards others by giving repose to strangers. When she is compelled by necessity to so conduct herself, apart from the fore-mentioned plan, perhaps there is no other that can be advanced, yet she would never be willing to have the name of reciprocating oppression. However, a feasible scheme will be devised from which the Americans will find in the Chinese what the latter have experienced at the hands of the Americans, the same degree of difficulties arising out of the Exclusion Bill. In view of these facts, will the Americans not be sorry for their miscarried plan and rectify it as soon as possible? But it seems now, the United States Government is resolute and firm in her purpose, even if she were expostulated with or admonished with reason. She would blind-fold her eyes so as not to see and plug up her

ears so as not to hear; she seeks only her own interests disregarding the injuries done to others. Suppose she should be vociferous, called to account by people of reputed fairness; her answer would be that the laws, which have already been passed, cannot be changed, and the party which is averse to and antagonistic to the Chinese, will applaud her action, and unrestrained acts will be done without making any discrimination as to right or wrong. At that time, when China shall have exhausted herself in expostulation and can not remain unconcerned, what is advocated might serve as means of healing deafness and stupor; then a thorough revision of their plan ^{perhaps} might be had. The contents of the foregoing letter show that although the new Exclusion Bill has been decided upon and enforced by the Americans only, China will devise some plan to meet the emergency." Copied from current paper.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1889.

It is only natural that the violent hatred shown to the Chinese in the United States, and the efforts made to exclude them from that country, should arouse a strong feeling of antagonism in China. The marvel has been, not that such feeling exists, but that up to the present moment it has not taken a very acute and pronounced form. Practically invited as they were by the terms of the Treaty negotiated by Mr. ANSON BURLINGAME to emigrate to the great Republic, a convention which expressly sets out "the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance," it is certainly exasperating to them to find this high sounding dogma regarded twenty years later as a mere figure of speech when the interests of the Caucasian labourers in California are affected by its recognition. So long as Chinese labour was required for the construction of railroads, or the services of Chinese domestics, &c., were indispensable in the absence of other assistance, it was convenient to treat them as welcome settlers if not as promising citizens. As the flow of Irish and Teutonic labour into the Western States set in, however, a change came over the mood of the populace on the Pacific Slope, and it was discovered that the Chinaman by his vices was corrupting the youth of the country, by his competition in the labour market was starving out the Caucasian working classes, had proved himself a non-assimilating element in the population, and contributed a large share to the crime of those states which he more especially patronised. His crowning offence to the rabble who rule the elections was, of course, the fact that he worked for a much lower rate of pay than his Caucasian rivals would or perhaps could accept and sustain life on. The result is a matter of history: the tale of outrages on the Chinese in the Western States is a long one, and cannot be regarded as creditable to the local authorities who failed to repress them. The cry for exclusion has frequently been raised in the States, but it has always received reluctant attention from the Washington Government, who have usually shown themselves very half-hearted in the matter, feeling naturally that the rights of the question scarcely lay with them, and conscious that the Chinese might propound some awkward measures of retaliation if they chose to be spiteful. Of late years, however, they have exhibited more inclination to pander to the anti-Chinese outcry, as it has made itself heard over a widening area, and measures really intended to stop the influx of the Oriental invader, as he is termed, and effective for the purpose, have been adopted, with the result that Chinese immigration into the United States has practically ceased.

So far the Peking Government have refrained from any species of retaliation. They have contented themselves with refusing to ratify the Exclusion Treaty so readily signed by their too-complacent Minister at Washington, and simply hold to the rights conferred on China by existing

conventions. With the ponderous apathy characteristic of them, the Chinese Government appear indisposed to take further cognisance of the exclusion policy of the United

States. Never really anxious to see emigration from their shores, they have only tolerated this breach of old laws (the law against emigration never having been repealed) from the conviction that it was adding to the wealth of the empire, the returning emigrants usually bringing back considerable savings besides constantly remitting money to their relatives in China. Now that the United States Government refuse to admit Chinese into their territory the Peking Authorities rest on their oars, calmly awaiting, in all probability, the first opportunity that offers to settle their score with the Republic. Meantime, however, the Cantonese, who are the most affected by this Exclusion Act, are chafing against the inactivity of the Central Government. The *Kwang-pao*, which we believe faithfully reflects the views of His Excellency CHANG CHI-TUNG, the Viceroy of the Two Kwang, openly advocates a policy of retaliation against the Americans. In a leading article which appeared in its issue of the 22nd instant, the regulations made for the purpose of excluding Chinese coolies from the United States were denounced as unfair and unjust, and contrary to international law. Our Canton contemporary then goes on to suggest, in most vehement terms, that all persons of American nationality resident in the Chinese Empire should be summarily expelled and that the settlement of any American citizens in any part of China should be strictly prohibited. If His Excellency CHANG CHI-TUNG had a free hand, this suggestion would no doubt be carried into prompt effect; but fortunately for American residents in China, the Peking Government will think twice before they decide on such a course, which would mean the rupture of diplomatic and the suspension of commercial relations between the two countries. Possibly the Chinese Government would trouble little over the cessation of intercourse with the United States, as they have nothing to fear from the anger of the Republic, which has neither ships nor soldiers available wherewith to assume the offensive, even if so inclined. But the Chinese Government have at least learned to show some regard for the opinion of civilised Powers, which would unhesitatingly condemn the expulsion of persons who are in no way responsible for the acts of their Government, and have in no particular offended against the laws of China, and indeed do not live under them. Even if the Peking Government thought fit to suspend diplomatic intercourse with the United States and handed the American Minister his passports—like President CLEVELAND did Lord SACKVILLE—American citizens residing in the Treaty ports might place themselves under the protection of a neutral Power and remain to conduct their business. The missionaries would have to leave, no doubt, but China would derive little satisfaction from the expulsion of a few score persons who so far from seeking gain are sacrificing the best years of their lives in a rather hopeless attempt to convert the masses of China to a purer faith and a more excellent way of living. These considerations have no doubt occurred to the Tsung-li Yamén, by whom they were duly weighed, before deciding, as they apparently have done, on a policy of passive acquiescence in measures they do not approve but cannot effectively resist.

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Copy

Consul's Telegram to Mr. Kwang Ki Chien

8

Copy of a note from Consul Seymour to Mr. "Kwang Ki Chien", Editor and Manager of the Daily Kwang Poa, in Canton, and one of the Viceroy's three Interpreters.

RECEIVED
March 4
1889

Dear Mr. Kwang Ki Chien,

By the last mail from America the news came that the United States Supreme Court had favorably considered the application of Ex-Governor Hoadley, of Ohio, and his able legal associates, for an early hearing of the case which they are prepared to argue, concerning the Chinese passenger certificates; and the Chief Justice of that high judicial tribunal designated the 17th day of the present month for the argument.

So you see I was right when I told you (last year) that the several points involved in the legislation of Congress in regard to the Chinese would probably be brought to the calm consideration of the United States Supreme Court, after the excitement attending the political or Presidential campaign of 1888 shall have passed or subsided. This certificate case will decide one or two thousand similar cases; and whatever the decision of the Court may be, it is probable other points at issue will ^{also} be presented before the Supreme Court for final decision.

In the meantime, while these matters are receiving the careful consideration of the highest judicial power of the United States Government, a new Congress, and a new President, with a new Cabinet or Board of official advisers, enter their respective offices in America this 4th day of March 1889; at the same time that the inauguration of H. H. the Emperor of China, is going on at Peking;

and thus these auspicious omens of the two great Nations on opposite sides of the Pacific Ocean favor the desire and impression that just and peaceful relations will prevail between China and the United States of America.

Here is a theme for one of your most elegant editorials, in anticipation of a glorious and honored career of peace and prosperity to both Nations; whose chief rulers are today being installed into official power.

Very faithfully Yours,

Charles Seymour

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copy

Mr Kwong Ki Chien to General Seymour.

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3

Camden March 6. 1889

My dear Mr Seymour.

I am in receipt of
your favor of the 4th instant, which
gives me very interesting information
about the Chinese question in the
United States.

It has proved most
of what you said regarding the
result of the restrictive law
has been right; but I believe
that the new Congress will
treat our countrymen in
America better.

Yours very faithfully.

(signed) Kwong Ki Chien.

9

Mr. Duong Tart.

The (Hongkong) China Mail of March 16, 1889 made the following mention of Mr. Duong Tart.

Mr. Duong Tart, the Sydney merchant, "who has been on a visit to his native land," "informs us that he had an interview with" "the Viceroy at Canton, by whom he was very" "cordially received. He laid before the Viceroy" "a full statement of the Chinese difficulty in" "Australia. The Viceroy wished him to go to" "Peking and lay the case before the authorities" "there. Mr. Duong Tart, however, said his" "business in Sydney required his return" "at an early date, and he could not under" "take the journey. He understands that" "it is the intention of the Viceroy to transmit" "a full statement on the subject to Peking." "An official will also be sent by the Viceroy" "to Peking to represent the views expressed" "by Mr. Duong Tart. The latter expects that" "the outcome of the matter will be that" "a high official will be sent to the Australian" "capitals to treat directly with the authorities" "there, so as to secure some improvement" "in the vexatious laws recently passed." "The Viceroy seems disposed to approach" "the subject in a very conciliatory and" "friendly spirit. Mr. Duong Tart speaks" "highly of the kindness shown to him in" "Canton. He says the Viceroy sent one" "of his launches in charge of one of" "his

"his officials to convey him to his ancestral" "home."

8
H.

Mr. Quong Tart.

The (Hong Kong) Daily Press of March 18. 1889 made the following mention of Mr. Quong Tart.

"The well known Chinese merchant, of Sydney, Mr. Quong Tart, paid a visit to our office on Saturday, and informed us that he had been accorded interviews with the Viceroy and Treasurer at Canton. His Excellency Chang received him very graciously and listened attentively to Mr. Quong Tart's version of the Chinese difficulty, which he said he would lay in full before the authorities at Peking. Mr. Quong Tart believes that it is probable a high Chinese official will be despatched to Australia to treat direct with the Colonial Governments to secure the rights of Chinese immigrants there."

"Although Mr. Quong Tart is most distinctly pro-foreign and wears English clothes, having most entirely adopted the manners and customs of his adopted country, he was treated with great consideration at Canton, the Viceroy going so far as to lend him one of his steam launches to convey him to his ancestral home, which is about a three days' journey up river in an ordinary native passage boat."

9
I



J.

Consul of the United States of America at

from _____ having received an application
_____ a citizen of the United States

for a passport to travel in The Province of

have, under the provisions of

T H E T I E N S I N T R E A T Y

and this pass, and have to request that the Chinese Authorities, Civil
and Military, on examining it, will allow Mr. _____

freely and peaceably to pass, and in case of need to give him all lawful aid
and protection.

Given under my hand and
the impression of the seal of
the Consulate of the United
States at _____ this
_____ day of _____ 1888.

GOOD FOR ONE YEAR.

Consul.

大清

第

年 月

號

加印照行

給

持往游歷

省地方

日給

限用壹年

大清文武員弁驗照放行不可留難如遇事故務須隨時保護

須至執照者

收執合請

方游歷請給護照等因本領事按照津約繕此執照給

給執照事茲據本國人

稟稱欲往

省地

大亞美理禮合眾國欽命

爲

on



File

No. 166

Consulate of the United States of America,



Canton, China. April 8-1889

M^r Depew

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Transmitting Quarterly Account & Returns.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 162

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

April 8th 1889

The Honorable

G. L. Fins

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit
herewith the Account, Vouchers,
and returns of this Consulate,
for the Quarter ended March 31, 1889,
as per subjoined list of inclosures.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Raymond

U. S. Consul

List of inclosures viz:

1. Report of Income Book.
2. Record of Vital Services.
3. Summary of Business.
4. Account in duplicate.
5. Vouchers in duplicate.

on
No. *163*
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 17 1889
RECEIVED.
The marriage
50-71
Consulate of the United States of America,
Canton, China. *April 8. 1889*
M^r Seymour
To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Transmitting 3 Marriage Certificates

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

John M. Foster and Clara M. Hess.
David MacKaffie and Alice Seymour.
Wm. McClure M.D. and Margaret A. Baird.

No.

163

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

April 8. 1889

The Honorable

George D. Piers

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit
to you herewith 3 certificates of
marriage - viz: —

- ✓ John M. Foster and Clara M. Herr,
- ✓ David MacKaffie and Alice Seymour,
- ✓ Wm. M. Clure and Margaret A. Baird.

3

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Seymour

M. J. Paul

3 Inclosures

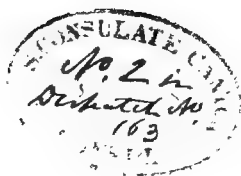
CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CANTON, CHINA, *January 29th 1889.*

I *Charles Seymour*, Consul of the United States
at *Canton, China*, do hereby certify that on this *29th* day
of *January* A. D. 18 *89* at *{the British Consulate,}*
and Christ Church, in the city of
Canton, China, *Davidallac Haffie*, aged *33* years, born
in *Glasgow, Scotland*,
and now residing in *Canton, China*,
Alie Seymour aged *26* years, born in
La Crosse, Wisconsin, and now residing
in *Canton, China*, were united in marriage before me
and in my presence by *{British Consul Chalmer Chaberton,*
& Reverend John Grundy & A. C. Henry, who are
authorized by the laws of *Great Britain and the United States*, respectively,
to perform Such a ceremony, In witness whereof I have hereto Subscribed my
name, and affixed the Seal of the consulate at *Canton, China*
this *29th* day of *January* A. D. 18 *89* and of the Independence
of the United States the *One hundred and thirteenth.*

Charles Seymour
United States Consul.



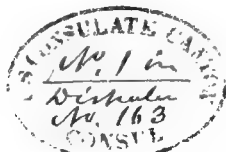
CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

CONSULAR AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

SWATOW, CHINA, *January 22^d* 18*89*.

Baron von Seckendorff, Consular Agent of the United States
at *Swatow, China* do hereby certify that on this *22^d* day
of *January* A. D. 18*89* at *3 o'clock p. m.* in the city of
Swatow John M. Foster aged *31* years, born
in *Portland, Cumberland Co. Maine, U. S. A.*
and now residing in *Swatow, China* and
Clara Matilda Hess aged *29* years, born in
Buffalo Erie Co. New York U. S. A. and now residing
in *Swatow China* were united in marriage before me
and in my presence by *Reverend S. B. Partridge* who is
authorized by the laws of *The United States*
to perform such a ceremony. In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name,
and affixed the Seal of this Consular Agency at *Swatow, China*
this *22^d* day of *January* A. D. 18*89* and of the Independence
of the United States the *113th* year

Baron von Seckendorff.
United States Consular Agent.



CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

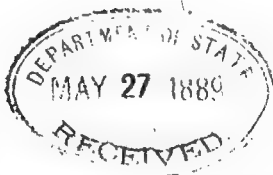
CANTON, CHINA,

February 7th 1889

I Charles Seymour, Consul of the United States
at Canton, China do hereby certify that on this 7th day
of February A. D. 18 89 at {the British Consulate? D. M. Kerr's residence} in the city of
Canton, China, Wm. C. Blure aged 32 years, born
in the Dominion of Canada,
and now residing in China and
Margaret A. Baird aged 30 years, born in
Payette County, Pennsylvania, and now residing
in Canton, China were united in marriage before me
and in my presence by {British Consul C. Alabaster and Reverend Wellington J. White} who are
authorized by the laws of Great Britain and the United States, respectively,
to perform Such a ceremony, In witness whereof I have hereto Subscribed my
name, and affixed the Seal of the consulate at Canton, China
this 7th day of February A. D. 18 89 and of the Independence
of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

Charles Seymour
United States Consul.





Consular Bureau

Read with interest

No.

164

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

April 10 1889

*Sub. 1
June 7, 89*

Mr. Seymour

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

The new trade-ports on Southern frontier of China.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 164

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China

The Honorable

Lloyd Rivers

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.



Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that, during the months of March and April of the present year, the French and Chinese Governments have proceeded to put into effect the establishment of two Trade Ports along the frontier of Southern China and northern boundary of Annam ^{and Tonquin,} on the basis of the "preliminary Convention" signed at Peking May 11th 1884; and the provisions of Treaty between France and China, signed at Peking June 9th 1885; and the Trade Regulations for the Annam Frontier jointly determined on by France and China, signed at Peking April 25th 1886.

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The points or localities selected for the two Red-Pills are "Lung Chow", on the Southern frontier of the Province of Kwang Si; and "Mungtze", on the southern frontier of the Province of Yunnan. The former ("Lung Chow") being opposite Tientsin; and "Mungtze" being opposite Annam.

The French Consular Officials and ^{about 100 men} Substitutes left Canton, via "the West River", and reached the head of navigation near "Lung Chow", and about four hundred miles "west-southwest" from Canton about the 1st of April 1889.

Telegraphic communication exists between Canton and the Southern frontier.

The Customs Officials left Canton for "Lung Chow" and "Mungtze" on the 4th instant, in a flotilla of five large covered boats, via the West River, expecting, by steam launch towing help of the way, to reach head of boat navigation about 5th day.

The overland transportation between the head of navigation of the West River (on West branch of the Canton or Pearl River near "Ling Chow") and "Mingtze" is performed by Coolies and mules, the distance being about two hundred miles, and occupying nearly a month for freight. "Mingtze" is at an elevation of over five thousand feet above the level of the sea. The Red River is navigable for the greater part of the distance from the sea (or Gulf of Tonkin), through Annam, to Chinese Province in China. The French will soon (a year or two) have railway communication between the Gulf of Tonkin and the vicinity of Ling Chow, a distance of about one hundred and twenty five miles, along the valley of the navigable "Tame River" or "Song Fien Yen"; the estuary of which has five fathoms of water, and supplies facilities for an important port, if commenced from the Chinese Province of Kwangsi, ^{or Kwangtung} can be directed in that direction, and away from existing water way to Canton; and the overland route to "Peking" on the Northern coast of the Province of Kwangtung, at the northern end of the Gulf of Tonkin.

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While the British railway system has always been extended with reference to a connection between India and China through Burma, it is, I think, clearly the purpose of the French to push railways from the Gulf of Tonquin to the Chinese frontier near Lungchow in Kwangsi Province, and via a more westerly route to the Chinese frontier near Chungking in Szechuan Province . . .

The railway and ^{post} routes via Lungchow are intended to draw traffic from the two Chinese Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi; and the railway and water routes via Szechuan Province aim at the commerce of the great central and natural highway of the Chinese Empire - the Yangtze River, with its two thousand miles of navigation. . . . Evidently, the scheme of the French is a good one; and, if in the hands of their British rivals, would soon change the commercial currents of China; but foreigners do not seem inclined to reside in French colonies; and the native 'black flag' of Tonquin and Annam do not yet seem fully reconciled to French control.

The Chinese and French boundary Commissioners, in 1886 and 1887, rendered all existing published charts and maps comparatively ~~comparable~~ ^{comparable} and accurate as to the boundary line between ~~between~~ ^{between} China and the French possessions of Tonkin and Annam, and demonstrated the accuracy of latter maps to show the actual locations of streams, mountain ranges, and villages, as well as boundary line between Chinese and French territories or countries.

Even the maps used during the Franco-Chinese hostilities of 1884-5 are now discarded as inaccurate; but a new map is in course of preparation by the Government of France, showing present boundary line between China and Annam with Tonkin.

Having today carefully compared the various maps extant, I am able to say the statements as to route and location on previous pages of this dispatch are correct; and furthermore, it may be well to state the distance between the sea port of Hiphong, on the Red River Valley, to the Chinese frontier ~~the~~ ^{the} border of Annam, is about four hundred miles.

Thus by the construction of two lines of railway
extending about 525 miles the French will
reach the frontier of Southern China at two
important points, which may become the
competing points for much valuable traffic.

The names of Chinese provinces, when
translated into English, have some significance.

"Kwangtung" means "Broad East".

"Kwangsi" means "Broad West".

"Yunnan" means "Cloudy South".

Yunnan Province is noted for its mineral
wealth, with abundance of coal, salt, ore
of copper, tin, lead, zinc, iron, et cetera.

It has extensive tracts of land at an altitude
of from five to six thousand feet above the
level of the sea, with the ^{Yangtze} ~~source~~ of the
Yangtze river, and is touched by the Yangtze.

With its varied products and mineral wealth,

Yunnan has many resources, which its
mountains, lakes, rivers, and plains, give

it many attractions. One of its lakes (Tch'ing)
is 100 miles long, another lake 70 miles, another 50
miles long, each being about twenty miles wide.

Yunnan, being remote from all of the old
Coast ports, will naturally be tributary to the
Southern transportation routes and markets.

The Indo-China railway system will also touch the Irrawaddy (Irrawadi) river, and probably occupy its valley for hundreds of miles, in Burmah; and thus be able to compete very successfully with the French scheme, in regard to reaching a convenient sea-port on the Sea of Bengal, so much nearer Europe, as to be an advantage over the Tonquin or Annam routes.

But when the combined effects of both of those railway enterprises, in hands of powerful rivals, are felt; it will be certain that China will be compelled to adopt vigorous measures to prevent serious injury to the old established trade routes and Coast ports.

This will necessitate the extension of steam navigation upon the Upper Yangtze in Central China; and upon the Upper or Western branch of the Canton River; and possibly the construction of a Chinese system of railways between the interior of the Empire & its large sea-ports.

The intention of the French to proceed with
 a railway system, for the development
 of its commercial interests in the Coast,
 is revealed in Article VII of the Treaty of June 9th
 1885, signed at Peking by the French Minister
 "Petroutre", and the Chinese Viceroy, "Li Hong Ching".
 * That article reads - "The Government of the"
 "Republic shall construct roads in Peking,"
 "and shall encourage the construction of railways"
 "there. When China, on her part, shall have"
 "decided to construct railways, it is agreed that she"
 "shall have recourse to French industry, and the"
 "Government of the Republic shall afford every facility"
 "for procuring in France the staff that may be required."
 "It is, moreover, understood that this clause shall not be"
 "looked upon as constituting an exclusive privilege in favor of France."
 By the "Trade Regulations between France and China",
 signed at Peking April 25th 1886, and subsequently,
 there is to be a discrimination, as to duty on imports
 and exports, and as to the lettings or taxes, by the
 Chinese Government, in favor of these two new
 Southern Trade ports, ~~as~~ as compared with
 the "general tariff" of duties on imports
 and exports at the old established
 trade ports of the Chinese Coast.

The duty to be collected by the Chinese Custom House (under the direction and belonging to the "Imperial Maritime Customs of China") at the two new ports on the Southern frontier, is $3/10$ th less than the general tariff at other (coast) ports of China on imports of foreign merchandise; and $4/10$ th less than the "general tariff" on exports of Chinese production.

The duty on exports of Crude opium from China through these two new Southern ports is to be twenty Taels (= \$22.00 U.S. Cy) per picul of $133\frac{1}{2}$ ^{lb}; while the export duty of the same article at the Coast ports is thirty Taels per picul. The lekin or internal tax at the Southern frontier will be much below that at the Coast ports; where the duty & lekin together amount to 110 Taels per picul on opium.

A similar concession as to duty on imports and exports was for made by the Chinese Government to the Russian Government in their Treaty February 12th 1881, signed at St. Petersburg, after the strife on the Northern frontier of China.

Trusting that these items of information may be deemed of sufficient importance to the Department of State to justify their transmission, I will conclude with the significant statement that both of the Commissioners of Customs in charge of the new Southern ports of China are American citizens.

Commissioner Carl, in charge of the "Long Chow" Custom House, is from Tennessee, and is a native of Mississippi.

Commissioner Happer, in charge of the "Hongkong" Custom House, a graduate of Princeton College, son of the venerable Rev. D. Happer, is also an American citizen, although a native of Canton, China.

Furthermore, the Commissioner of Customs at Canton, T. E. Woodruff, Esquire, is an American citizen, a graduate of Yale College, and a native of New Jersey.

The first Deputy Commissioner of Customs now in the Canton Custom House, W. F. Spinner, Esquire, of Salem, Massachusetts, and graduate of Harvard University, is also an American citizen.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant

Charles Lysons
U. S. Consul.

Consular Blue

No. 165



Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China. April 16th 1889

W. Seymour

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Receipt

Transmitting Proclamation and items about Chinese
conduct toward foreigners.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Two inclosures marked $\frac{A}{1}$, $\frac{B}{2}$, $\frac{C}{3}$, $\frac{D}{4}$.

No. 165

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

April 16th 1889

The Honorable

Gerrit Smith

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor, in continuation
of the information conveyed in my No. 161,
under date of March 20th 1889, to
transmit herewith, and marked $\frac{A}{1}$,
an official Chinese proclamation
by the Chinese Authorities at Canton,
against the bad conduct of natives
toward foreigners; and a translation
of the same in English, marked $\frac{B}{2}$.

And having at the foot of page
4 of my No. 164, dated 10th instant,
intimated that matters are not altogether
lovely in the French territory south
of and adjoining this Consular District,
I enclose, marked $\frac{C}{3}$, a printed slip on "Affairs
in Tonquin", about assassination of foreigners.

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Kiao, in connection with the exhibits of
the temper of the natives toward
foreigners in the South; and the recent
exhibition of anti-foreign rage in Central
China (at Chin Kiang, on the Yangtze);
I beg to transmit herewith, marked $\frac{E}{24}$,
a printed copy of the statements of
Mr Henry Norman, the correspondent
of the (London) Pall Mall Gazette,
about the rough treatment he received
during his visit at Peking last Winter.

These items serve to show throughout
the Chinese Empire, and in the
country immediately adjoining
Northern China, the native evince an
unrelenting spirit of hostility to foreigners, which
should justify firm and vigorous efforts of Western
Powers, for improvement in international affairs;
and a better recognition of foreign rights in China.

Yours, Sir, Yours obed^t Serv^t.

Charles Townsend
M^r Consul

4 inclosures
A B C D }

$\frac{B}{2}$

 $\frac{B}{2}$

*A Prohibitory Proclamation issued by the
Kamhoi and Pün-yü Magistrates.*

Having received instructions from H. B. the Viceroy, in reference to a dispatch from the British Consul, Mr. Mabaster, of the Port of Canton, to the effect:— that officials and merchants of his country, who are continually coming from other cities, upon short visits and excursions to Canton, constantly complain to him, that, in going about Canton to see the sights inside and outside the city, they are exposed, along the way, to much insolent and insulting language from the Chinese etc etc:— that the Consul himself when visiting the Provincial Examination Hall and the Five Story Tower has been assailed with abusive language:— that in the past month, a few weeks ago, a venerable Lady of high rank from his country, in company with the nephew of the Governor of Hongkong, an officer of the rank of Captain, came to Canton and went into the city to see a certain temple, where they were beset by a noisy rabble who assailed them

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them with stones:- that a week ago the Physician who resides at Kuk-fau, Canton, went with two missionaries from Hongkong on an excursion to Honam, where at a certain temple, a certain priest demanded alms, and the demand not being complied with, a great crowd of Chinese surrounded them, jostled them, catching hold of their clothes and pulling them about. that yesterday, his own Vice Consul with Dr. Hales and the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, went for a walk to the Tea Gardens near Tung-long, where they were also beset by a noisy rabble and assailed with stones, the Vice Consul being struck with stones on the shoulder and thigh:- that His Excellency's special attention was invited to the fact that if these ruffianly demonstrations were allowed to go on without being looked after, it was greatly to be feared, they would, ere long, result in most serious disaster; because foreigners, receiving repeatedly such insults would be incited to a spirit of retaliatory strife; if, on the other hand, they should patiently bear them without

without resenting them, the Chinese would be emboldened the more - to insult them as they pleased, which would certainly foment great trouble:- therefore the Consul represented those disorderly occurrences to His Excellency with the strong hope that he would at once command his subordinates to carefully investigate and adjust them, that in the future such breaches of the peace may not occur - which is his earnest prayer. That H. C. having received this dispatch and learned therefrom that British officials and merchants coming from other cities to Canton, have, when on excursions, been frequently assailed with insulting epithets and stones-etc.-(is of the opinion) that, if this be true, matters are indeed in a very bad condition, and that there must be at once a thorough investigation and prohibition.

Besides replying to the (Consul's) dispatch, joint instructions were sent to the District Magistrate (Pün yü) to act at once according to the tenor of the dispatch in conjunction with the Shamhoi Magistrate, to select and
sent

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and send out reliable constables to make investigation in detail of each case mentioned in the dispatch and learn if any Chinese were guilty of insulting and throwing stones at these foreigners, and to punish or restrain as the case requires, ~~on~~ on the one hand to strictly command the constables and local police to keep strict watch and if, hereafter, any ignorant children or idle ruffians should, without cause, molest foreigners by insulting epithets or throwing stones, to do their utmost to restrain them; and if they do not obey, to at once arrest and punish them, to prevent further trouble - this is of the utmost importance. Having received these instructions, besides sending constables at once to investigate and arrest, we put forth this proclamation commanding all classes and conditions of men (as follows)

"Know ye, that hitherto foreigners have been at peace with the Chinese, and that when they come to travel within our borders, they should be treated with politeness, and if any ignorant children or idle ruffians should

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should without cause molest foreigners, by insulting epithets or throwing stones, it is discourteous in the extreme. If, after this proclamation any one should violate these commands, he will at once be arrested and punished severely and no mercy will be shown.

Let every one with fear and trembling give heed hereto and not violate the terms of this proclamation.

{ 15th year of Kwongsi, 2nd Month, 19th day. }
March 20th 1889



AFFAIRS IN TONQUIN.

In the agreement between M. Bavier Chauffour and the Tonquin Protectorate it was arranged that a post and telegraph office should be opened at Hongay, on condition that M. Bavier Chauffour defrayed the cost of the buildings and bore half the cost of the cable across the bay. The cable, we learn from the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, has been laid, and the office is now open to the public.

The following occurrence, reported by the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, shows that Tonquin is anything but a safe country to move about in. M. Renault, a merchant at Seven Pagodas, and a young soldier of the Marine Infantry went out shooting on the 26th February, along the Canal des Rapides. About five kilometres from Seven Pagodas, and quite close to the militia post at Than-gian, they were suddenly attacked by a band of pirates, who emerged from the ambush afforded by the long grass. M. Renault was killed by the first shot and fell in the river. The soldier was surrounded and his head was cut off. Such at least is the account given by a boy who was with them, who, after being a witness of the whole affair, returned to Seven Pagodas to report it. The occurrence happened in the middle of the day, the hour being 2 p.m. The guns of the victims were of course taken by the pirates. The number of the pirates is unknown, but the band was, it appears, a large one. Troops were at once sent in pursuit, but, as was to be expected, did not come across the pirates, and their search for the bodies of the victims also proved fruitless. A third sportsman, who had left an hour before the two who were killed, when he was overtaken by them refused to accompany them further, having already made a good bag. Had he gone on he would have shared the same fate as the others. Another paragraph in the *Courrier* states that on the 3rd March a telegraph construction party engaged in carrying a line from Luc-dien to Ké-sat was unexpectedly attacked in the province of Hungyen by about a hundred pirates. M. Monrey, the chief of the party, not losing for a moment his presence of mind, offered a vigorous defence with his escort of twenty-five militiamen, placing eight of his assailants *hors de combat* and putting the remainder to flight.

AN ADVENTURE IN PEKING.

CHINESE AND BARBARIANS AT THE CELESTIAL CAPITAL.

By arrangement with Mr. Norman we publish to-day another of his communications to the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the other journals represented by him.

PEKING, 25th November, 1888.

To learn what the Chinaman really thinks about the foreigner you must come to Peking: no other city in China will serve. And the discovery will be far from flattering to your national pride. Peking is the first place I have ever visited where the mere fact of being a foreigner, a stranger in speech, dress, and manners, did not of itself secure one a certain amount of consideration or at any rate make one the object of useful interest. Here the precise opposite is the case. The "foreign devil" is despised at sight—not merely hated, but regarded with sincere and profound contempt. "If the Tsung-li Yamén were abolished," said a Peking diplomat to me, "our lives would not be safe here for twenty-four hours. The people just refrain from actually molesting us because they have learned that they will be very severely punished if they do." At home we cherish the belief that we are welcome in China, that the Chinese are pleased to learn of our Western civilization, that they are gradually and gladly assimilating our habits and views, and that the wall of prejudice is gradually breaking down. It would hardly be possible to be more grossly and painfully mistaken. The people to a man detest and despise us (I am speaking, of course, of the real Chinese, not of the anglicized Chinese of Hongkong and elsewhere, who are but a drop in the ocean of Celestial humanity) and as for the rulers, it will not be far from the truth to say that the better they know us, the less they like us.

Let us say that you start out in the morning for a prow in Peking. What are your relations with the people you meet? First of all, of course, they crowd round you whenever you stop and in a minute you are the centre of a mass of solid humanity, which is setting horrible stuff, which is covered with vermin, which smells worse than words, and which is quite likely to have small-pox about it. As for taking a photograph in the streets, it is out of the question. The only way I could manage this was to place my camera on the edge of a bridge, where they could not get in front of the lens, and then I was in imminent danger of being pushed into the canal, as the bridges have no rail or parapet. The

crowd jostles you, feels of your clothes with its dirty hands, pokes its nose in your face, keeping up all the time (I was generally with a friend who understood Chinese) a string of insulting and obscene remarks, with a accompanying roars of laughter. By and by the novelty and fun of this wears off and you get first impatient and then savage. But beware above all things of striking or even laying a finger on one of these dirty wretches. That would be probably a fatal mistake. They will do nothing but talk and push, but if you should hit one of them you would be more than likely not to get away alive or at least without bad injuries. But suppose that you walk steadily and imperturbably on? The pedestrian you meet treats you with much less consideration than one of his own countrymen: the children run to the door to cry "*Kueidau!*"—"devil!" at you; they have other indescribable and worse ways of insulting you; and a few weeks ago when a member of the British Legation was riding underneath the wall a brick was dropped upon him from the top. It just missed his head and struck the horse behind the saddle, fatally injuring it, I believe.

The Chinese children, again, have an original way of amusing themselves at the expense of the foreign devils. A child will provide itself with a big fire-cracker and then sit patiently at the door till he sees you in the distance coming along on your pony. Then he will run out, drop the cracker in the road, light the slow match with a fire-stick and retire to a safe place to watch events. With devilish precocity he generally manages to cause it to explode just under your pony's nose, and if you are lucky enough to keep your seat and pull up a mile or so in the direction you don't want to go he doubtless considers that his experiment has only been a moderate success. If you should break your neck and be left there dead in the road, that would confer imperishable lustre upon his family and neighborhood. When this has happened to you once or twice you learn to jog about the Celestial city with short reins and your knees stuck well into your saddle, ready for developments at any moment. I am told, too, that Lady Walsham's chair was actually stopped in the open street a short time ago and she herself grossly insulted, that a member of our Consular service was nearly killed outside the Llama temple, and there are few foreigners who have not had some unpleasant experience or other. No doubt it is sometimes the foreigners' own fault, but our dear old friend Chesson himself would have failed to get on smoothly at all times.

I said in my last letter that the sights of Peking are not nearly so accessible to foreigners today as they were five years ago. And it is the testimony of most of the foreign residents that their treatment by the Chinese grows worse each year. The closing of the top of the wall to pedestrians is the last act of petty unpleasantness. There seems to be no reason whatever for this except to deprive the foreigners of their only decent walk. Another example is that the Marchioness Tseng, when first she returned from Europe, used to have an afternoon "at home" once a week, like European ladies. This gave, however, such deep offence in all Chinese quarters that she was compelled to cease. A Chinese lady, again, who had been in Europe, called upon two European ladies who were visiting—I forget whether Peking or Tientsin. Next day, desiring to be polite, they returned her call. Immediately afterwards they received a message from her begging them never to come to her house again. So, too, if you begin to study Chinese with a teacher in Peking and you happen to meet him in the street, do not expect the least sign of recognition. He will cut you dead, and then come next morning to apologize and explain that it would be very unpleasant for his family if he were seen bowing to a foreigner. He will teach you and take your dollars: he will not greet you. And the Abbé Favier, the finest specimen of a priest I have ever met, a *beau sabreur* of the church, who wears Chinese dress and his hair in a queue, who speaks Chinese perfectly, who has even been decorated with a sapphire button by the Emperor, told me that he had just received the most remarkable honour and recognition of his whole life in China. He met the Governor of the city in his official chair, and the great man positively bowed to him, to the stupefaction of the lookers on. "*Il m'a salué, Monsieur—comme ça!*" And while I have been here, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Bourbon (Comte de Bardi) desired very much to see the Temple of Heaven, which has been closed to foreigners for several years. Accordingly the German Minister (he travels, of course, with an Austrian passport) applied to the Tsung-li Yamén for special permission for his distinguished guest.

After some delay it was granted, as some say only after the Marquis Tsen had carried the request to the Empress herself, and an appointment was made. The Prince and his party, accompanied by the Secretary of the German Legation, rode out to the gates of the Temple and only succeeded in passing the outer one after long discussion and altercation. The next gate was still more difficult and after an hour's parley the keepers agreed to let the men of the party in, if the Princess would go back into the street and wait for them. This was too much, and the whole party naturally left in indignation. The German Minister sent a formal and vigorous complaint to the Tsung-li Yamen, and after a while he received a sort of apology and expression of regret at the misunderstanding. But the exclusion was undoubtedly deliberate and according to orders received. The Ministers could not well meet the request with a flat refusal, but they took care that the permission should have no value.

My own principal experience of Celestial sight-seeing I am not likely to forget and should be very unwilling to repeat. Among the places of interest in Peking the *Yung Ho Kung*, the Great Llamasery or Llama Temple ranks very high. It is a monastery of Mongol Buddhism or Shamanism, and contains over 1,000 Mongol and Tibetan monks ruled over by a "Living Buddha." No foreigner, however, has been in it for several years, as the inmates are a rough and lawless lot, practically beyond the control of the Chinese authorities, and the last party that entered it was rudely handled. It is regarded as all the more sacred, too, because an Emperor was born in one of its temples before they were given to the Llamas. When I spoke of going there both my *mafoo* (groom) and "boy" told me that strangers could no longer get in, the former adding that he had accompanied different employers there six times without success. A friend in Peking, however, told

me that one of the priests, called the Pai Llama, whatever that may mean, had come to him a few weeks before to borrow five dollars, and had said as an inducement that if he or any of his friends wanted to see the Llamasery he would take them over it himself without a fee. So my friend gave me his big red Chinese card with the Pai Llama's name on it as an introduction and I got Mr. Werner from the British Legation, who speaks Chinese (a brother, by the way, of Miss Alice Werner, who wrote "Bannerman of the Dandenong"), to go with me, as he was equally anxious to see the place. It is on the outskirts of Peking, nearly an hour's ride from Legation Street and we passed through two or three gates from the street without any difficulty. Then some boy-nephews or acolytes—we know them from their shaven heads—ran ahead of us and warned the priests, who shut the doors. After a quarter of an hour's colloquy we bribed the door-keeper to tell the Pai Llama, and by and by the latter appeared, a small dirty individual, who succeeded with much difficulty in persuading the others to open the gates and let us step just inside—Mr. Werner, myself and my "boy." Then he immediately disappeared and we saw him no more. After another half hour of bargaining we agreed to pay them a certain moderate sum to show us the four chief sights of the Temple. The first of these was the great Buddha, a wooden image 70 feet high, richly ornamented and clothed, holding an enormous lotus in each hand and with the traditional jewel on his breast. In each section of his huge gold crown sat a small Buddha, as perfect and as much ornamented as the great one. His toe measured 21 inches. On each side of him hung a huge scroll 75 feet long, bearing Chinese characters, and a series of galleries, reached by several flights of stairs, surrounded him. The expression of his great bronze face was singularly lofty, and I was seized with a great desire to photograph him.

The crowd of monks was on side the locked door, one only entering with us, so I hinted to him that if he permitted me to take a photograph a dollar might be forthcoming. The dollar interested him, but he had no idea what a photograph was. After a while Mr. Werner succeeded in explaining what the Chinese call the "shadow-picture," and then he would not hear of it, declaring that the whole temple would instantly fall down if such a thing were attempted. I offered two dollars, three, four, five, ten and then, my eagerness increasing with the difficulty, twenty. At last he said that for twenty dollars he would agree to smuggle me in next morning to do it, as if any of the other priests knew, there would be trouble. So we passed on to the other sights—two magnificent bronze lions and a wonderful bronze urn; many temples filled with strange idols, hung with thousands of silk hangings and laid with Tibetan carpets; all sorts of bronze and enamel altar utensils, presented by different emperors, among them two elephants in *email cloisonné*, said to be the best specimens of such work in China; and the great hall, with its prayer-benches for all the monks, where they worship every afternoon at five. In a couple of hours we had seen everything and came out again into the central court yard. Here were already a hundred or more monks waiting for us, all with their heads shaven like billiard-balls and on the whole a set of as thorough-paced blackguards as ever I set eyes on; filthy, varnished, bloated, scrofulous, and with the marks of nameless vices stamped clearly on many of their faces. "I shall be glad when we are out of this," I remarked, and my companion heartily assented. But easier said than done. They crowded round us with brutal inquisitiveness, pulled us about, shouted to us and laughed grossly at half-rational gorillas might do. Werner said to them that we were very much pleased with our visit, and we slowly edged toward the door. But there seemed to be a sort of half-developed conspiracy to crowd us in any other direction. They did not actually oppose us, but somehow we could not get there. It was as though they did not like to let us get away, yet were conscious that they had no excuse for detaining us. After a quarter of an hour of this we began to get "riled." Just then we all came to a sort of tunnel gate in a wall, leading from one court to another. Werner and one crowd first, and another crowd afterwards, and my "boy" and a third crowd last. As I was passing whom I took from his dress to be a sort of door-keeper sprang out and addressed me volubly. Not understanding him I took no notice, when he grasped my arm to detain me. I shook him off and was passing on when suddenly he seized me by the collar with both hands and flung me violently back against the wall. At such a moment one does not reflect upon consequences and I did what anybody else would have done. The moment his grasp quitted my collar I struck him between the eyes. He recovered himself, and the misunderstanding was about to be prolonged vigorously on both sides when a very old priest in a fine yellow robe emerged from a doorway and began to play the peacemaker with many smiles, holding us each by the hand. A minute's reflection showed me the extreme folly of getting into a row in such a place. So I responded effusively to the venerable Llama's overtures, and calling my "boy"—Werner was at some distance—bade him explain that if the gentleman had anything to say to us we should be very glad to hear it, but that if he did a finger on us he would get into trouble. As we were two and they were upwards of two hundred by this time, I have wondered since that the ludicrous side of this did not strike them. However, as I followed up the remark with a few small coins, nobody cared to impugn my logic, and I started after Werner.

As soon as I overtook him, however, I saw from the movement of the crowd that something was wrong, and when I forced my way into the middle it was evidently a much more serious affair than mine. A young brute of a monk had approached Werner from behind and suddenly "handed to him" a rousing kick. Werner, naturally enough, had spun round in time to catch him with a good cut across the face from his riding-whip and stood at this moment in a fine attitude of pale anger, grasping his whip in a very workmanlike way and in fluent Chinese evidently consigning the whole pack of them to the ultimate destination of bad Llamas, wherever that may be. The monk, on the other hand, was foaming with rage and rapidly stripping off all his upper clothing with the most unmistakable intention of "going for" Werner. Already he was nearly half-naked and although perhaps a trifle fat, still an ugly customer to handle. "He struck me with his whip!" he exclaimed, pointing to the marks on his face, and then followed a string of remarks levelled at us. "What does he say?" I asked. "Oh, curse him," replied my erudite companion with a fine scorn of consequences, "he says we shan't get out alive." Just then a monk shouted something, which the others eagerly echoed, and a dozen of them instantly ran and shut the great gates of the court yard.

The sight of Werner's anger had completed the cooling process in me, and by this time I was altogether too cool for comfort. If I had not been so, however, "I mightn't have been spinning this yarn," for there was no doubt whatever about it, we were in a very tight place. We were in the centre of probably the most dangerous place in Peking, on the outskirts of the city, a quarter of a mile from the street, with half a dozen closed gates between us and it, and completely at the mercy of two hundred savage Mongols and Tibetans, who had vowed to have our lives. There were a thousand of them within call, they acknowledge no Chinese authority whatever, the Chinese Government would be extremely loath to interfere with them for fear of provoking trouble in Tibet, and if they just knocked us on the head and hid our bodies in one of their Temple dens, we should very probably never have been heard of again. The situation was most unpleasant. One thing was quite clear, namely that it was worse than useless to attempt anything by force. So I stepped in between Werner and his assailant, folded my arms and stood perfectly still, begging the former in a low voice to keep cool and do the same, as probably both our lives depended upon it. Clearly the only thing to do was to get out of the place at any cost. Then I called my "boy" who was yelling and struggling to keep possession of my two cameras. He promptly relinquished them to the enemy and came. I told him that if he didn't stop jabbering I would knock his head off and then I got him to quietly ask the best-looking of the monks for how much they would consent to let us go out. All this took but half a minute to do and as soon as the crowd heard the question, the pugilistic gentleman was squelched by common consent. "Fifty dollars," was the conclusion arrived at after ten minutes discussion. "Tell them we have not so much money with us, but they can come and get it from my house to-morrow morning." But they were much too wary to fall into such a palpable trap. So the argument continued, while Werner and I discussed the situation. "I have my revolver under my hand," I said, "if the worst comes." "For God's sake don't let them see it," he replied, "it would be certainly all up with us then." To

bring the story to an end, however, at last my "boy" made a bargain with them and we were freed of several dollars at each gate that they could manage to lead us through before we got back to the street and our horses. I got a photograph, too, after all, for just before the last gate there was a wonderfully pretty pavilion with a great bronze lion before it. So I took my Scovill camera from the "boy" and snapped it at the pavilion when I thought the crowd were not watching me. Three or four of them, however, caught sight of me and made one jump for me and the camera. I managed to keep my feet and a big kick only just touched the camera, breaking one of the supports of the shutter. The picture is not exactly what photographers call "plucky," and it might be a good deal sharper, but it will serve as a souvenir of a peculiarly bad quarter of an hour. I got through the gate all right and my "boy" was following when half a dozen of the scoundrels precipitated themselves on him and sent him flying head first into the middle of the street, while my other camera, tripod and bag of double-backs landed each in a separate mud hole.

That afternoon as I was mending my detective camera my "boy" came in with the tea. "Master?" "Well?" "I no go Llama Temple any more—belong velly bad man!" "You'll certainly never go there again with me." And I did not keep my appointment next morning to photograph the big Buddha further.

HENRY NORMAN.

*Dr. St. Clair for
proper action*

No. *166*

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

April 25th 1889

M^r Seymour

To the Department of State.



SUBJECT:

Transmitting Claim for Fees.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Fees for Certificates to Invoices of Free List Mdz.

" " " " " " Mdz "in transit".

No. *166*

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

*April 25th 1889**The Honorable**George L. Rice, or Successor,**Assistant Secretary of State,**Washington, D. C.**Sir:*

I have the honor to transmit herewith my claim for fees collected and received by me for certifying invoices of merchandise embraced in the "Free List" of the United States Tariff of Duties on imports, exported from Canton, China, to the United States; and invoices of merchandise from Canton, China, through the United States, to other countries, "in transit"; from December 1st 1882 to March 31st 1889, inclusive; in conformity with the decision of the United States Court of Claims in Case No. 15886, Dec. 3, 1888, said fees having been paid to the U.S. Government.

Yrs,

By reference to the copy of the decision of that Court in the case of "John S. Mosby versus the United States Government (No. 15586)" now before me, it appears the "Statute of Limitations" was invoked against the plaintiff; which means that claimants are required to present their claims within the prescribed term of years to prevent forfeiture.

The case referred to having been appealed to the United States Supreme Court, a final decision may be deferred to a time which would impair the validity of my claim if not duly presented in conformity with the requirements of Law; and I therefore present to the
 Department

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Department of State a full
and accurate statement of
items, amounting to four thousand
one hundred and ten dollars
(\$4,110.00); and shall file
a copy of the same in the
United States Court of Claims.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul.

177
No. 167
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 19 1889
RECEIVED
Consulate of the United States of America,
Canton, China.
May 7 1889
To the Department of State.
Consular Bureau
Regd. with interest, \$750

SUBJECT:

Transmitting published items about British
and French railways to Southern portion of China.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

One Inclosure.

No. 167

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China. May 7. 1889

The Honorable

H. F. Jones, or successor,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I had the honor, in my dispatch of April 10. 1889, numbered 164, to transmit to the Department of State sundry items of information in regard to the establishment of two new Chinese Custom Houses on the southern frontier of China; and the rival railway enterprises of the French (through Yunnan and Annam) and British (through Burma) to reach the trade of Southern China; and now take the liberty to transmit to you additional particulars bearing upon the same points, which have been published since the date of my No. 164, inclosed and marked A - pages 1 and 2. A/14.

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Whether China will take any action toward facilitating the railway schemes to divert Chinese commerce from the old business channels southward across the frontier, through Yunnan and Assam, as desired by the French; and through Burma, as desired by the British competitors; or whether these schemes will cause China to counteract their influence, by extending navigation between the sea-coast and the interior, or by constructing railways between the large Chinese sea-ports and the chief internal sources of trade; no one can accurately determine.

Probably the conceit of the Chinese Mandarins will prevent any action being taken until after existing commercial interests shall have suffered.

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Ultimately the necessity of adopting some well-devised plan to facilitate traffic between the sea coast and the interior will be resorted to for the security of the great commercial sea-ports of China; which can be done by extending facilities for transportation on the abundant water ways of this Empire; and by judicious system of railways.

There are points which, I respectfully submit, might be so presented to the consideration of the business firms, and trade-firms, and commercial circles, as to command attention, and, possibly, elicit favorable action.

Mandarinism is the source of timidity in respect to enterprise.

4/

Superstition, which controls the masses in China, obstructs enterprise, and the ruling powers can only be persuaded to adopt a course of progress, by the support of the more practical and interested Commercial Class; from whom money can be obtained easily when business moves smoothly.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Seymour

We inclose

W. J. Fox

P.S. In Northern China, and probably throughout the Chinese Empire, railways have received a disastrous check, if not quiescence, by the deplorable and needless collision of two trains on the recently constructed railway between Pientin and a place near Peking; which has aroused the prejudices and superstition of the people to such a degree, that the eminent Viceroy, "Li Hung Chang", who has steadily & persistently led the way toward a system of progress in China, has yielded to the overpowering pressure of the Superstitious masses and consequent disorders, and consented to the demolition of the railway bridge over the River, Peiho; & will be forced to abandon the enterprise. Particular of the R.R. accident appended.

MORE ABOUT THE TIENTSIN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(native paper)

The *Shen-pao* says:—We have received the following additional account of the recent disaster on the Tientsin Railway. The train from Tientsin had only one foreigner on board, ordinarily called by the natives "Ta Pi-t-z" (large nose). He died of the injuries which he received. On the Tientsin train was also a Chinese engineman commonly called Ah Shang. His real name does not seem to be known. When the train reached Künliang Ch'eng (Chun-liang Ch'eng) it should have waited, but no train being seen for a long time advancing from the opposite direction, and there being no telegraph to announce the departure of such a train, the foreign engine-driver impatiently ordered a start. He was already excited when at Chun-liang Ch'eng, and when Ah Shang pointed out the train coming to meet them in the distance (this was at Sin Ho,) he took no notice. Ah Shang quickly hung out a red light, seeing which the advancing train began to slow down, and blew her whistle. The Tientsin train, however, rushed on at the same pace, and Ah Shang seeing the imminence of the danger, ran to turn off the steam: but the foreigner struck him a violent blow on the back of the hand which prevented him from effecting his purpose. Ah Shang then seeing all was over, jumped from the train to save his own life, and was dreadfully cut about the mouth and stunned for some time by the fall. A Chinese stoker called Ma Luh stuck to the other train with great gallantry after the other people had jumped off it (it having stopped) and received injuries in the head of which he very soon died. The poor fellow had only been married three days.

The allowing of the Tientsin train to go on from the Kün-liang-ch'eng station before any news was known of the T'ang-ku train, was a fatal breach of regulation, for which the station master is responsible. Chow, Director-in-Chief of Railways, who is the Provincial Judge of Chihli and the Taotai Wu, who is also a Director on 30th March, on the former's return from Port Arthur, commenced a judicial enquiry into the conduct of this station master, who then appeared before them.

Two weird stories are current with regard to the accident, and superstitiously believed by quite a number of the people. It is said that after the calamity, in the dead of the night, the T'ang-ku people heard the piteous wailing of the spirits of the dead which had been forced from their earthly habitations with such awful suddenness; the cries rose and fell, sounding sometimes near and sometimes far away, as if the *manes* were hovering through the air looking for a place of refuge. The people lay awake listening to this wailing, sometimes abruptly broken off and sometimes long and piercing, and their hair stood on end with fear. The other story is, that at a station called Ch'ang-kiang a railway watcher named Yang while going his rounds, chanced to look up at the bright moon and stars, and saw a ghostly train, hurrying on at full speed, stop, and then fade from his view. This was far from the scene of the accident, in a remote and lonely spot with no one living near. There were some trucks standing in a siding, but he found they had not moved an inch.—*Daily News*.

(A) 4 *British and French Competition for Southern China Trade.*

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH THE BURMO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

The completion of the railway from Toung-hoo to Mandalay is an event of importance not only to Burmah, but also indirectly to China. The Chief Commissioner, in his speech at Mandalay on the opening of the line, rightly described the railway as the first gift of England to Upper Burmah. The ex-King THEEBAW's capital is now connected with the seaboard by rail, and its trade will therefore have a quicker outlet. But a more important fact in connection with the line is that it will soon be carried on to Bhamo, thereby opening up the communication of the province of Yunnan with Rangoon as a port of shipment. There is already a considerable market at Bhamo, but this will be immensely expanded when the railway reaches the town. Produce from all parts of Yunnan, and some probably even from distant Szechuen will then naturally gravitate to Bhamo, as it will thus find a readier way to large markets than if sent overland to the Chinese coast. Similarly, British and Indian goods will get more largely distributed through Yunnan. Ultimately, no doubt, the Chinese will construct a railway from Canton to Bhamo, but this will in some parts be a difficult and a costly undertaking, and it will therefore be many years before it is carried out. Meantime, however, there is every prospect that the British port of Rangoon will be connected with the Chinese frontier by railway long before the projected railway through Tonquin is carried to the frontier of Kwang-si and our French friends are able to realise their plans for tapping the trade of Western China. We believe the advantages to be derived from tapping the southwestern provinces of China have always been exaggerated by sanguine explorers and travellers, because both Yunnan and Kwangsi are mountainous, poor, and sparsely populated. Doubtless very different results would be achieved could railways be pushed on through them into the great, populous, and productive province of Szechuen. But such an enterprise is a dream of the future. The Chinese Government will only make railways when they see the political or strategic necessity thereof, and they will not allow foreign capital to be employed in developing the resources of the Empire. Thus the chances of creating new outlets for trade in China are limited for the present. When we have carried the iron road to her frontier we shall have accomplished all that is possible for foreign influence under existing circumstances to do, and must then be content to await developments. At all events the facilities for distribution of the produce of Yunnan will be greatest through Bhamo and Rangoon, and whatever that trade may prove to be worth—and it will no doubt increase rapidly with the stimulus of a ready market—we shall secure it. The direct gain to this Colony will of course be very small, but Burmah and India and British manufacturers will profit, and in these days of competition any opening which will provide an increased market for British products should be hailed with satisfaction; while at the same time any event which will serve, even indirectly, to break down some of the barriers which still close Farther China to our trade is of moment to all having relations with the Far East.

*The above is going the rounds
of the British Press in Eastern Asia.*

THE TONQUIN RAILWAY SCHEME.

The route of the Tonquin railway projected by the Marquis DE MORES is one which has hitherto escaped attention. In the north of Tonquin is a small river called by the *Courrier d'Haiphong* the Song Tien-yen, and marked on the official map as the Tame river. The estuary of this river, instead of forming a mud delta, is an arm of the sea with a sandy bottom and a depth of water of five fathoms. Here, according to the Marquis DE MORES' scheme, is to be the future port of Tonquin. Following the course of the river, 125 miles of railway would reach the point on the frontier where the Son-ki-kong enters China, near Lungchow, which is on an affluent of the Canton river, and another 60 miles would reach a point on the frontier near Po-se-ting. A careful commercial survey of this part of China was made in 1886 by Mr. F. S. A. BOURNE, of Her Majesty's Consular service, and from his report and the route sketches by which it is illustrated some idea may be formed of the prospects of a railway touching the Kwangsi province at the points mentioned. First, as to Lungchow. This town, which is one of the frontier trading stations opened by the Franco-Chinese treaty, is connected with Nanning-fu by a stream called the Tso Chiang. The commercial capabilities of this stream, Mr. BOURNE says, deserve careful study, because along it, according to his judgment, lies the only route worth mentioning between Kwang-si and Tonquin. From Nanning it is navigated by good sized boats as far as Tsining-fu, and by smaller boats as far as Lungchow, the journey from Nanning

occupying from twelve to eighteen days, and the journey in the opposite direction from six to nine days. The trade on the Tso Chiang consists of cotton yarn, piece goods, and Canton goods, in small quantities, up; and timber, beans, rice, staranise, and drugs, down. In considering the trading facilities secured by the French by their treaty, Mr. BOURNE compares the journey from Haiphong to Nanning with that from Pakhoi to the same place, showing that while the former occupies about sixteen days, the latter can be accomplished in six days by one route, and in thirteen by another longer but easier route. He also remarks that the Tso Chiang is very dangerous, on account of its rapids, boats being frequently wrecked, so that valuable cargoes are not likely to take that route. He closes his remarks on this part of the country with the following significant sentences:—"If a railway were constructed in Tonquin to the Chinese border above Lungchow these conditions would be modified; but it would be much shorter and easier to construct a railway from Pakhoi to Nanning than from Haiphong to the border above Lungchow. Unless the Viceroy of Canton is foolish enough to sleep while the Resident in Tonquin is working, the trade of Pakhoi can scarcely be affected by the new route, which cannot do more under present conditions than supply foreign goods to the poor Shans who inhabit the western border of Kwang-si." A railway from Tienyen did not apparently enter into Mr. BOURNE's calculations, but there is still room for a line from Pakhoi. Will the Viceroy of Canton take Mr. BOURNE's hint? A railway from Pakhoi was actually spoken of as being in contemplation some time ago, but if the idea was ever seriously entertained it seems now to have dropped out of sight.

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Lungchow is not the only objective point of the proposed railway. The line is to be extended to Po-se-ting, which is also situated on a navigable waterway. It is convenient to speak of the line as reaching these towns, but as a matter of course the actual points touched will have to be on the French side of the frontier. Of the commercial importance of Po-se a very lively picture is drawn by our Haiphong contemporary, and Mr. BOURNE also speaks of it as an important entrepot. According to the *Courrier* it is here that "the caravans from the Meikong, from Yunnan, and from Szechuen tranship their merchandise to junks, by which it is carried in thirty days to Pak-hoi at a cost of five francs per kilometric ton. By the proposed railway route these goods could be conveyed from Po-se to Tien-ven (the proposed port) for 20 centimes per kilometric ton." Another extract from the article: "Szechuen has a population of 67,712,897, Kwangtung 29,706,249, Kwangsi 5,151,327, Kweichow 7,669,181, Yunnan 11,721,576. Of this population of 120,000,000 one-third does not interest us, from a commercial point of view, the districts they inhabit not being in communication with our base, but there remain eighty million Chinese for us to supply with foreign goods and whose exports we may receive. It is by way of Tonquin, if we do not allow ourselves to be forestalled, if more especially we do not allow ourselves to be politically evicted by the English, that the foreign trade of these eighty millions of people ought to pass; two-thirds of the exports of these immense provinces, together three times the size of France, ought to be transported by this route. The question must command the attention of the Government; the public cannot rest indifferent to a project whose accomplishment will bring about a pacific revolution in Tonquin, and assure the success of the occupation. Tonquin is the more conclusively destined to be the conduit for the trade of Yunnan, Szechuen, Kwangsi, and Kweichow, inasmuch as these provinces are geographically isolated, there being no navigable river by which their products can reach the sea without costly transshipments on account of the rapids, which render navigation impossible on certain reaches of the two great waterways, the Yangtze and the West River." Allowing for a good deal of exaggeration in fixing the population to be served by way of Tonquin at eighty millions, there can be no doubt that if Po-se were rendered accessible by rail a very important market would be opened up. Mr. BOURNE says he was told that 1,400,000 to 1,500,000 taels worth of opium was exported from Yunnan and Kweichow through Po-se in the year, and that this was sufficient to pay for all the foreign goods imported along this route. Standing alone these figures are not very striking, but easier communication would naturally cause an immense development of trade. From Pak-hoi to Po-se is a journey of twenty-nine days, three of which are by land, and several transshipments have to be made on the water part of the route. With a railway by which goods could be transported from a safe and commodious seaport to Po-se within a couple of days the trade of a million and a half of taels might reasonably be expected to reach twenty millions almost at a bound and to make a steady continuous advance.

The scheme of the Marquis DE MORES certainly seems a feasible one. A railway of less than two hundred miles is a very modest proposal to make when there is any trade at all to be served and no extraordinary physical difficulties to be overcome. The Marquis has offered to commence work at once on the Tien-yen-Binhi section, that is, from the sea to Lungchow. Langson would be one of the stations on the line, and a good deal of local traffic would be secured. It has been objected to the route proposed by the Marquis DE MORES that the line will not be useful for strategic purposes, but on purely commercial grounds the arguments in its favour appear overwhelming, assuming that Tien-ven is found to be the convenient harbour it is represented to be. Strategic lines can be constructed when the Government finds itself in a position to pay for them, and from the *Courrier d'Haiphong* we gather that in the draft agreement mention is made of various lines besides the one from Tien-yen to Po-se, which are to be constructed at some future time if the Government so requires. The agreement was on the point of being signed the other day, when telegraphic instructions were received that it was to be submitted to Paris for approval. This, in the interests of trade, it is to be hoped it will soon receive.

The above article appeared in Hong Kong and other British papers in Canton Press; & largely consisting of data taken from the principal daily French paper in Tonquin, the Haiphong Courier.

COMMERCIAL TRANSFORMATION OF CANTON.

M. Imbault-Huart, the French Vice-Consul at Canton, has recently addressed to his Government a valuable report on the trade of Canton. After an exhaustive study of the subject he comes to the conclusion that though Canton is the most commercial and flourishing of any port in China, it will ere long be relegated to a third or fourth order as an entrepot. After some historical facts which do not need repetition, he comes to the part that France more distinctly plays.

The commercial situation created by the Franco-Chinese Convention of 1886 as to trade with Tonquin—which M. Huart thinks will be very advantageous to France—will also be a blow to Canton, as it will create other centres of distribution. Not only this, but the idea of goods gaining admittance by this route to Kwang-si has stimulated the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce to agitate for the opening of the Si-Kiang as a further route. It is only a question of time, thinks M. Huart, before the Chinese agree to this idea. The first port to be opened would be Nu-chow, and later Nan-ning. The interests of foreigners, Chinese merchants and the Imperial Government are all in favour of it. The day when the Si-Kiang is opened the commerce of Canton will decrease yet more. Steamers would pass by the city and go and come direct from Hongkong to Nu-chow and Nan-ning, the ports near the consuming and producing areas. There will then only remain to Canton, concludes M. Huart, a small trade to serve the city and the districts immediately surrounding it, whilst exports would be confined to silk and tea. We may remark, however, that Canton is a large city by itself, and that it must still continue the distributing centre for the surrounding districts which are populous and fertile. —London and China Express.

"Si-Kiang" means "West River," or "West Branch of Canton River," or "Pearl River."

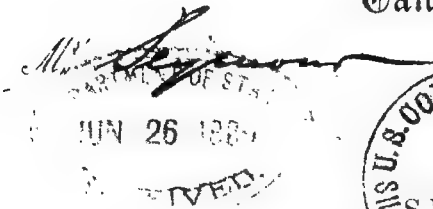
Dr. G. H. Allen

No. 168

dict July 2/89

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China. *May 18-1889*



the Department of State.

"The Coolie trade".

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

{ With one inclosure (clamped) }
including $\frac{B}{1}$, $\frac{B}{2}$, $\frac{B}{3}$, $\frac{B}{4}$, $\frac{B}{5}$.

No. 168

Consulate of the United States of America,

The Honorable



May 16 1889

Wm. H. Hunt or successor,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department of State of certain facts which indicate that "the Coolie trade", attended by much of the severity and cruelty of former times, is carried on between the Chinese ports of Amoy and Swatow, the British ports of Hongkong and Singapore, the Dutch ports of Java and Sumatra, and perhaps of other Islands of Malaysia; with little or no interference.

Recent developments and disclosures seem to justify the impression that it will not be easily stopped.

The two Chinese ports from which Coolies are shipped to the Straits of Malacca, and the British, Dutch, and Spanish ports and islands of Malaya, are Swatow and Amoy; between which ports and the British ports of Hong Kong and Singapore many thousands of Chinese Coolies annually go and come. At Hong Kong and Singapore are established Chinese Companies, whose business is to supply Coolies for the labor markets among the mines and plantations of the Peninsula, including Malacca, Perak, and Negeri Sembilan; and Siam; Java, Sumatra, and other Dutch Islands; and the Philippine Islands. In some of the tin mining districts north of Singapore, and in the various localities and occupations at and in the

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vicinity of Singapore, the Chinese Coolies, doubtless, have as much chance for existence, as if they remained in misery at home.

As multitudes of these coolies go and come every year between Southern China and the "Straits Settlements," they seem to be free in the choice of localities in which to labor or dwell.

From an intelligent Chinaman, (the Interpreter at this Consulate) who had two years of experience in the management and "winding up" of the estate of his deceased father in the "Straits Settlements," I have derived information that confirms the prevalent impression that Chinese Coolies make no sacrifice of personal comfort in going to the "Straits Settlements".

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The coolies are conveyed at "freight rates," in charge of a certain number of padres or guardians employed by the Chinese "Companies" interested in the sale of the coolies' labor, which is sold, by the "Companies," for one year, for from nineteen to twenty one dollar (about fifteen dollar in gold) per coolie, to the buyer of his labor; who pays cash in advance, and agrees to feed him & supply six dollar during the year to each coolie for "incidental expenses," and also gives to each coolie a suit of clothes costing nearly one dollar.

As the "Companies" who supplied the demand for labor reserve from their sales of "coolie labor" sufficient to defray the expense of transportation and yield a good margin of profit, the coolie's portion is small.

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The usual price of passage or transportation of about two thousand miles, from the ports of Amoy and Swatow to Singapore, by cargo and passenger steamships en route from Japan and China to Europe, is about four dollars Mexican, equivalent to about three dollars in gold, including food, per each coolie.

The Custom House returns show that during the two years of 1887 and 1888 there went from the ports of Swatow and Amoy 265,685 Coolies, and there returned, during that time, to the same two ports, 231,763 Coolies. About 34,000, or nearly one eighth of the departures represent the number of Coolies who remained away from China, or died.

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Notwithstanding many cruel and wicked outrages have been perpetrated upon these ignorant and miserable creatures by unscrupulous wretches and incorrigible villains of the same nationality of their victims, by keeping the coolies in continual bondage, by debt and fraud, and selling their labor for many years to cruel task-masters upon the tobacco plantations of the Dutch Islands of Malacca, by means of the Chinese Companies of Singapore and Hong Kong engaged in coolie-labor traffic, no word of remonstrance or opposition has been heard against this "Coolie trade" in the form which has prevailed for many years.

As a matter of fact no one seems inclined to expend much sympathy upon a people whose cruelty and conceit have a tendency to repress kindly intervention in their behalf; and furthermore any one who meddles with their affairs finds little or no co-operation or encouragement from the native authorities, who manifest "Chinese indifference".

The Dutch Colonial planters have, during the past year or two, been trying to get directly at the Coolie-labor of Southern China, without being compelled to negotiate for a supply of coolie-labor through the Chinese Companies in Singapore and Hongkong.

At this end, the Honorable J. H. Ferguson, the Minister Resident of the Netherlands in China, has, during the past year or more, remained at Swatow, instead of at Peking, to organize and superintend the emigration of Chinese coolies from Swatow, Amoy, and Hong Kong, to the plantations of Sumatra and other Dutch Islands of Malaysia; and has prevailed upon His Excellency the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs (Kwangtung and Kwangsi) to permit or authorize such emigration or traffic.

The aversion of the coolies to the hardships of the service required of Coolies on the tobacco plantations of the Dutch Islands is great.

Recent events have revealed facts in regard to this "Coolie trade" which indicate a strong combination of interests in its promotion.

On the 22nd March 1889, a German Steamship named "China", owned and managed by wealthy merchants in Hong Kong, cleared from that Port, with a cargo of Chinese Coolies from Amoy, for the port of "Deli" in the Dutch Island of Sumatra; and when the Coolies became aware that they were not to be landed at Singapore, for service in the mines of the "Strait Settlements" and "Native States" north of Singapore, but were actually being carried to the

Dutch Island of Sumatra, to be
 sold into the service of planters
 on the tobacco plantations of
 the malarious lowlands of
 Malayan^{Islands}; the Coolies, numbering
 272, being enraged, and threatened to
 resist the injustice with their lives, and
 were about to throw overboard the native
 guides, or Custodians who were conducting
 them to unwilling servitude; and demanded
 that the ship should change her course,
 and that they should be landed at the
 British port of Singapore, which was
 done; as the Captain found it impossible
 to proceed to Sumatra against the
 determined remonstrances of the Coolies.
 Investigations at Singapore have been
 conducted with much thoroughness, and
 elicited important disclosures.

The pressure of commercial, financial, official, and other influences, in all of the large ports of Eastern Asia, is such, that every one seems inclined to refrain from any interference with other people's affairs; and thus by common consent all sorts of iniquity is tolerated on the score of observing that maxim which enjoins upon all to mind their own business.

Of the three English newspapers published in Hong Kong - the Press, the China Mail, and the Telegraph, (all dailies) the Press has never alluded to the affair of the S. S. China; while the China Mail copied, without any editorial comments, one statement from the Singapore Free Press about the S. S. China; and the Telegraph alone,

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with characteristic independence,
placed the facts of the S. H. China
before the public, from time to time;
and finally elicited, from the Agents
of the Sumatra Planters
Association, statements which are
regarded as authorized by the Dutch
Minister Resident.

The impression intended to be made
by the Sumatra Planters Agents
is that direct emigration from China
to the Dutch Islands is necessary to
avoid the expenses and difficulties
of getting a supply of coolie labor
to carry on the tobacco plantations,
from the Chinese Companies in
Hong Kong and Singapore having
control of the coolies brought from
Amoy, Swatow, and Hong Kong.

Beside the shipments of Coolies from Amoy and Swatow per steamships calling at those ports and at Hong Kong and Singapore, many Coolies are conveyed from Amoy and Swatow by the local or coast steamers to Hong Kong, where the Coolies are re-shipped to Singapore; and are under the control of Chinese Companies as so much cargo.

To a certain extent Consular supervision is exercised over those shipments of Coolies at Amoy and Swatow; and at Hong Kong, as well as at Singapore, British Harbour Masters, or other Officials, are supposed to see that everything is fairly conducted as to these Coolies leaving port willingly.

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Still, it is the custom of foreigners in the East to do so much of their business by proxy, and through orders to native servants and assistants, that the officials designated to attend to the shipments of coolies actually know very little about what is going on, and find excuse in the multiplicity of business engagements, and their ignorance of the Chinese language; so that the scrupulous employees of the companies interested in selling and transporting coolies, have much ^{more} control over their shipment than the government officials; many of whom would avoid coming in contact with or proximity to a cargo of coolies.

The Siam agents of the planters in Siam state that this coolie migration to Deli direct from Siam is under the inspection of a "Chinese official of high rank"; but any one who knows how the "Chinese official of high rank" deputed sundrings to transact business with coolies will at once understand that cruelty and dishonesty and ignorance of various degrees are sure to be abundant between the high official and the coolies. In both cases, or under both systems of inspection, there is a lamentable deficiency of thorough and honest inspection of the methods by which this coolie traffic is conducted.

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 Regarders of the remonstrance of
 the Chinese Coolies who landed
 at Singapore from the Steamship
 "China"; and declared they had
 been engaged for service in the
 mines north of that Port; the
 Hong Kong Agents (and probably part
 owners) of the S.S. "China" telegraphed
 orders to restore the Coolies to that
 ship for conveyance to Sumatra.
 That firm, Messrs. Melchers & Co.,
 are the Agents of the North German
 Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company;
 and other opulent Corporations.
 Thus it will be seen the combination
 of influences in this Coolie trade
 is potent; and asserts its legitimate
 competition with British interests
 for participation in the traffic.

The British Council at Amoy and Swatow have protested against the irregular system under which the coolies are taken from those ports to the Dutch Islands before the case of the "S. Lohine" attracted public notice. The Governor of Hong Kong, if I am rightly informed, took steps to ascertain, through the British Council at Swatow, whether the cooperation of H. E. the Viceroy of the Indrago could be obtained to prevent such proceedings as were disclosed in the case of the "S. Lohine" and her cargo of coolies who were being unwillingly conveyed to servitude against which they revolted; but H. E. the Viceroy expressed acquiescence in the plans of the Minister of the Netherlands at Swatow.

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The Agents of the planter assert that this traffic or trade is sanctioned by the Chinese Government, and it may then, by two good corroborations be assumed as a fact.

This feature of the case is one of peculiar significance, as it shows that while such outrages as appear in the case of the "S. S. China" are tolerated, the high officials in China are determined to make much ado out of what are alleged to be the wrongs experienced by Chinamen at the hands of Americans and Australians, which are permitted, agitated and published apparently as pretexts for ill-treatment of Americans and foreigners generally by Chinese throughout their Empire.

Herewith are enclosed clippings
of published statements in regard
to the case of the Steamship "China"
and the "Coolie trade", marked
 $\frac{B}{1} \cdot \frac{B}{2} \cdot \frac{B}{3} \cdot \frac{B}{4} \cdot \frac{B}{5}$.

Respectfully suggesting that
the published inclosures contain
all essential facts for public
use; and that it is unnecessary
to involve your Consul at Canton
in controversy with the Chinese,
Dutch and German officials
and residents interested in the
subject under consideration;
I have deemed it my duty to
put the Department of State in
possession of information as to the Coolie trade.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant

Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1889.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

We beg to direct the attention of his Excellency the Governor and the members of the Hongkong Executive and Legislative Councils to a statement from the Singapore *Free Press*, published in another part of this issue, referring to what is alleged to have been a case of wholesale kidnapping of Chinese coolies from this colony for service in the tobacco plantations of Sumatra. We would further direct the attention of his Excellency CHANG CHIH-TUNG, Viceroy of the Liang Kuang, to reports that have been current for some months past as to the existence of a scandalous and illicit trade in Chinese agriculturists and other laborers in and near the ports of Hongkong, Swatow, and Amoy, which is said to almost rival in its worst aspects the infamous and never-to-be forgotten Macao coolie traffic of twenty years ago.

The German steamer *China* left here on March 22nd with 272 Chinese coolies on board, having cleared for the port of Medan (Deli) in the Dutch island of Sumatra. On the passage down the China Sea the coolies, having discovered that the steamer was bound direct for Deli, and having, as they allege, been engaged to proceed to the mines in the Native States of the Straits Settlements, protested against being taken to Dutch territory, and insisted on being landed at Singapore. As they offered violence to the Chinese headmen in charge—threatening to throw them overboard—the officers and engineers of the *China*, very wisely we think under all circumstances, declined to proceed farther, so that Captain MOLLER had no alternative but to put into Singapore to have the difficulty adjusted. On arrival there due enquiry was at once made, and from the evidence adduced it would certainly appear that these coolies, although engaged and shipped in Hongkong for employment in the Straits Settlements, were to be taken by force and practically sold into slavery in the tobacco plantations of Deli. It is stated that Messrs. MELCHERS & Co., the Hongkong agents of the *China*, on hearing of the trouble in Singapore, wired to that city demanding that the coolies be instantly sent on to Deli, as the men knew their place of destination when they were shipped; but, of course, the coolies on desiring to be allowed to leave the *China*, were at once disembarked, Singapore being a British settlement where forced labor, kidnapping, or slavery, or whatever may be the correct definition, is not tolerated by law. The coolies, as will be seen by reference to the report from our southern contemporary, were actually consigned to Singapore brokers like so many packages of merchandise—a somewhat scathing satire on the boasted freedom said to be enjoyed by every man under the English flag—but *prima facie*, a strong proof nevertheless that they were being taken to Deli under false pretences.

So far the *Free Press* would seem to have good grounds for the assumption that a case of kidnapping on a large scale had been thoroughly unearthed; but that conclusion is not justified on a full inquiry into the matter at this side. The coolies on board the *China* were, prior to leaving Hongkong, passed by the Harbour Master—who is also Emigration Officer—after being thoroughly examined as to the conditions under which they were going, and not only was their destination plainly printed both in English and Chinese on their passage tickets, but each one was distinctly told that the steamer was bound for Deli in Sumatra. The truth of the affair would appear to be that for some time past Messrs. LAUTS and HAESLOOP, of Swatow, a leading firm in the coolie emigration business, have been despatching their steamers direct from Swatow and Amoy to Deli instead of *via* Singapore as formerly, and thus depriving the Singapore coolie brokers—who are said to be nothing but buyers and sellers of this useful commodity—of very large commissions and other “squeezes.” The *China*’s living freight was the first shipment sent from this port, and the only reasonable explanation of the trouble that has ensued is that these Singapore traffickers in human flesh have conspired to stop the direct trade to the Dutch plantations and compel the steamers to call in at Singapore, by putting their own agents on board the steamer and thus inducing the coolies to protest against being taken to Deli. We refrain, for the present at least, from commenting further on this shady business, leaving our Government and that of the Straits Settlements to take whatever steps may be necessary to vindicate the law and maintain the honour and good name of the respective colonies.

We would, however, take the liberty of suggesting to the Viceroy of Canton the advisability of making independent inquiries as to where these coolies were engaged,

by whom, and under what conditions. And further, as his Excellency has always been a staunch protector of the rights and interests of the millions of laboring Chinese under his government, we specially direct his attention to the conditions under which the coolie traffic is now being carried on in Swatow and Amoy. No one desires to interfere with legitimate commerce, and we are quite certain that Viceroy CHANG fully recognises the advantage to his countrymen of bettering their prospects by emigration, and would be the last man in the world to arbitrarily veto the practice; but free emigration is one thing and brutal slavery quite another. Unless Chinese immigration can be carried on with fairness, and without the many abuses which still undoubtedly disgrace it, much better stop the trade altogether. That abuses have been rife in Swatow has long been notorious, and it is reported that quite recently, something like the old system of Macao barracoons has, under German auspices, been revived in Amoy. Mr. R. J. FORREST, British consul at the latter port, to his honor be it said, has taken a firm stand against the establishment of coolie depots, and we have no doubt whatever that his efforts to suppress the alleged malpractices in connection therewith will ultimately prove successful.

From the (Hong Kong)
Telegraph of April 10. 1889
from the Singapore Free
Press of March 30. 1889

THE COOLIE DISTURBANCE ON BOARD THE S.S. "CHINA."

We publish some further details of what looks like a well-planned conspiracy to kidnap a whole cargo of Chinese coolies, as mentioned yesterday. The steamer *China*, bound from Hongkong to Deli, was forced to call at Singapore in consequence of the refusal of the passengers, 272 Chinese coolies, to proceed to Deli, as they declared they had been shipped for Singapore, to proceed thence to the mines in the Native States. They began to threaten violence to their *kheh-thaus* or headmen and even attempted to throw them overboard. Capt. Moller, as his officers and engineers refused to go further under the circumstances, felt it necessary to come into Singapore to have the matter enquired into.

On the news of the outbreak being received at the Protectorate, Messrs. Powell and Watson, accompanied by Mr. Peralta, Chief Inspector, and an interpreter, at once proceeded on board. On being questioned the coolies unanimously declared that they had shipped at Hongkong for Singapore, and would rather die than go to Deli. The Captain, with Mr. Romenij of Messrs. Mansfield & Co., arrived soon after and were informed of the result of the inquiries. Mr. Powell also stated that there was no power which could keep the men on board if they were anxious to go ashore, and advised the Captain to let them go, at the same time offering to arrest any men whom Captain Moller and his officers could point out as ringleaders. The Captain, being very reluctant to part with his troublesome cargo, suggested that reference should be made to Mr. Lavino, Consul-General for the Netherlands. This was agreed to, Mr. Powell accompanying Mr. Romenij and the captain on shore, leaving Mr. Watson to look after the coolies. At 3 o'clock Mr. Powell returned and stated that the coolies must be allowed to go on shore if they wished to do so. This was explained to the coolies and the work of disembarkation at once commenced. Out of the 272 passengers, 230 were claimed by certain depôts in Singapore, as having been consigned to them, but no satisfactory explanation was given of the curious mistake which led eight experienced *kheh-thaus* to embark 230 Singapore passengers on a steamer sailing direct to Deli. Representatives of these depôts came off to the ship during the day, but were not allowed on board or to hold any communication with the *sinkhs*.

It is a curious thing that the coolies are apparently all consigned to Singapore brokers and their headmen were all furnished with the usual documents from Hongkong brokers to Singapore brokers. The names of the latter, and the number of coolies consigned are as follows:—Kwong Heng Tai, 29; Kwong Man On, 30; Kwong Ngien Lung, 68; Poh Sun, 103; total, 230. Although the men were liberated it is understood that they are all at present in the custody of the above named coolies brokers.

We are told by a well-known Chinaman that a big meeting was held this morning by the Cantonese Kongsis and that it was resolved to memorize the Chinese Consul to exert his influence with the object of preventing the coolies from being kidnapped by the depôt keepers.

A private telegram has just been received (11 A.M.) in Singapore from Messrs. Melchers & Co., the Hongkong agents of the steamer *China*, demanding the immediate shipment of the coolies to Deli, alleging that the men knew their place of destination and that their passage was taken for Deli. *Free Press*, March 30th.

Singapore

From the (Hong Kong)
China Mail April
27. 1889; Copied from the
Singapore Free Press April '89.

THE following is what the *Singapore Free Press* says about the coolie disturbance on board the *China*.

Until the case has been thoroughly examined it would be hazardous to express an opinion, but we give these remarks for what they are worth:—Coolies are naturally ready and willing to come to the Straits Settlements and the Native States. Employment is abundant and they possess in many instances numbers of friends and relations who have gone before them and have made them familiar with life here and the good prospects it affords. The reputation of Deli and the tobacco plantations of Sumatra, as a field for emigration, is such as to make the idea of looking for employment there absolutely repulsive to the great majority. It was only a couple of weeks ago or so that a paragraph appeared in this paper bearing on this very point. A coolie jumped overboard from the S. S. *Taisang* as she was entering the harbour. He was rescued and taken to the Protectorate, and there he declared that he had been engaged at Hongkong to go to Singapore and thence to the tin mines at Klang. During the voyage from China he was informed that he was to be taken to Deli instead of Singapore. He jumped overboard, asserting he would rather die than go to Deli. What happened in the case of the coolie on the *Taisang* seems to have been done on a magnificent scale with regard to the whole of the coolie passengers of the *China*. And the most obvious reason is that the Hongkong recruiting agents for Deli knew very well that they had not men available for Deli, and so determined to use the popularity of Singapore and the Straits as a field for emigration to help them to secure the necessary number of coolies. The coolies, from what we have heard, declare they were asked nothing on board but simply had their tickets 'chopped.' We believe that the protectorate authorities here do not think that the Singapore brokers were concerned in the matter at all. And the fact that the coolies did their best to throw their eight headmen overboard proves the acuteness of their personal grievance when they saw they were being carried past what was their rightful destination. It is not easy to get at the exact facts, as the affair is yet pending. There are only here the statements of the eight *kheh-thaus* to go by. These men, it is said, were asked at the Protectorate what Hongkong coolie houses were concerned. The Singapore brokers to whom the men were apparently consigned were asked also with what Hongkong houses they had business relations. The latter have all stated that the names given by the eight *kheh-thaus* are not those of houses with which they have any connection. We trust our Hongkong contemporaries will continue to keep a sharp eye upon the mode in which coolie labour is supplied to places beyond sea. It was only by a mere chance that the strange affair of the s.s. *China* came under the notice of our Protectorate officials.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1889.

It would be unworthy of the principles on which this independent journal has always been conducted were we to blink the fact that recent proceedings in the Police Court at Singapore as well as in this colony, reveal a condition of things in regard to the Chinese Emigration regulations that must convince the most stolid that the slave trade, with much of its attendant horrors, has again come to life in our midst. Vague rumours tending in this direction have of late reached us from the adjacent Coast ports with more or less persistency, pointing towards the fact of a "roaring" trade in slaves, principally in vessels *not* British, we are glad to say, with the Dutch colonies of Java and Sumatra. We preferred before placing faith in mere rumour to await the results of further investigations, which now, we regret to say, strengthen the opinion that a slave traffic, little less debasing in degree than that existing a quarter of a century ago, is being vigorously carried on. Some people may question our province to challenge the right of the Chinese authorities in Swatow and Amoy to foster this detestable business, the more especially as slavery in a certain form exists in every Chinese household; nevertheless, we do so challenge their right, and content ourselves for the nonce in doing so simply on the ground that their action in this respect as neighbours, and we may say friendly neighbours, in a measure renders futile the efforts of our Executive in the suppression of this nefarious traffic. We are aware it is a matter affecting the Chinese principally, but its debasing influence has an overwhelming and injurious effect upon civilisation. Not that any high or moral considerations are likely to influence our Chinese friends, until some great catastrophe occurs involving the massacre of an entire vessel's crew and the destruction of its living freight; then, and not until then, will (Chinese) history repeat itself; the vermilion pencil will be sharpened and set to work in characteristic style. But Great Britain, to her glory, has taken such a determined stand against the slave traffic, direct or indirect, and is so justly recognized by the civilized world as the champion of the slave, that it behoves us, in a representative colony and important centre like Hongkong, to prevent the lustrous jewel which so nobly adorns the national regalia from being either blurred or tarnished.

Scenes have taken place, according to trustworthy eye-witnesses, in Hongkong harbour of late, in regard to either breaches or defects in the Emigration regulations, which justify us in appealing to the Colonial authorities in the strongest manner to prevent their repetition, and to either have the existing regulations remodelled or more stringently applied. For instance, it is now apparently the rule for vessels, before

embarking their living freight, to shift their anchorage away into the stream at the outside of the harbour limits to the westward, presumably so that no possible communication with the shore can take place by the so-called emigrants after being once conveyed on board. Barracoons may, in the old sense of the word, not now be in existence, but the emigrants under strict surveillance of head-men, employes of coolie hongs, are marshalled together in confined groups in different parts of the vessel, and there await being passed by the Harbour and Medical authorities. When an individual's name is called, the "coolie chucker"—a veritable bully, be it noted, pushes a ticket into the unfortunate man's hand, and, with some lively threats, reminds him what to answer; with another push he is before the Board and manages to mutter something indicative of acquiescence to the officer's queries. Then another shove and the unfortunate finds himself under gratings with the general horde.

This is no exaggerated account of what has frequently taken place in our harbour of late, and if this is a picture of voluntary emigration in this great and important British colony to-day, what, we may well ask, is it likely to be at coast ports like Amoy and Swatow, where, as a matter of fact, no regulations, or only regulations of such an elastic character as to be capable of extension from pole to pole, exist? It is but fair to state we are confident that neither the Harbour nor the Medical authorities in Hongkong are at fault in this matter. They have hundreds, sometimes thousands of emigrants to pass within a few hours, and, although they exercise all possible vigilance and care, they cannot prevent, under the existing system, the abuses we are endeavouring to expose. The shipowners also cannot be blamed, as the vessel's accommodation is chartered, but it would not be difficult to define the responsible persons, men who take a shameful advantage of their fellow-countrymen's ignorance and necessities, and apparently with impunity, under the ægis of the British flag. These men, we venture to hope, will meet their measure of justice some of these days at the hands of their own officials. British consuls like Mr. CHALONER ALABASTER, at Canton, and Mr. R. J. FORREST, at Amoy, have done their best to promote the higher instincts of a common humanity, and it is regrettable to find their labours nullified by the laxity of our colonial laws. The chief responsibility for this disgraceful condition of things we attribute without any misgiving to the culpability and supineness of the BOWEN-MARSH administrations, but trust that Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX will prove equal to the occasion and do his utmost to prevent such a foul blot attaching to the fair fame of this colony.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

CHINESE EMIGRATION TO DELI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR.—The occurrence on board the steamer *China* on her passage from Hongkong to Deli (Sumatra) has drawn the attention of the public to Chinese Emigration matters generally and to Deli emigration especially, and the *China's* case has been widely commented upon both in the Hongkong and Singapore newspapers.

As these articles clearly show that the writers, to say the least, know very little about emigration from China, and further that they have been rather hasty in drawing conclusions from appearances rather than from facts, conclusions which are likely to entirely mislead the public, we think it is about time that the real state of affairs should be made known in common justice to a very honest undertaking and the firms connected with it. We, therefore, venture to ask you to be kind enough to allow us space for the subjoined statement, for the truth of which we are prepared to answer.

Since the cultivation of tobacco commenced at Sumatra, as far back as 1865, Chinese labourers have been chiefly employed. These had to proceed to Deli *via* Singapore and Penang, for want of a direct route from China. In order to do away with the many evils connected with the emigration *via* the Straits ports, and especially with a view to reducing the cost of labour, also with that of liberating the emigrants from the hands of coolie brokers, who make it their business to get the coolies indebted to them and who on the advances paid to the men upon the closing of a contract, extort money from them under all kinds of pretences, besides charging a heavy commission for (as they put it) procuring the coolies employment, the planters at Sumatra applied to the Chinese authorities to grant permission for direct emigration from China to Deli. This was conceded by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canton, Chang Chih-tung, after favorable reports had been received by him from a Commission of Chinese officials who had proceeded to Deli to enquire personally into the situation of Chinese labourers there, their treatment, their way of living, their earnings, the climate of the country, etc.

The permission for direct emigration would certainly not have been given had the Governor-General not been convinced by the reports of the Commissioners sent to Deli that the opening of a direct route between China and Sumatra would greatly benefit those people whom poverty obliges to seek a living abroad.

The first direct steamer was despatched in May last, and regular communication has been kept up since that time. Swatow was the first port opened to direct emigration, and many people intending to go to Deli have since availed themselves of the cheap direct route instead of following the persuasions of Chinese connected with the Straits.

It is evident that the Straits brokers and their friends, being put out of the business by the direct steamers, have tried their utmost to have all sorts of difficulties raised, and they are doing so by spreading false rumours about the treatment of the men at Deli, about hard work in the plantations, low wages, etc. All this is done with a view to induce the emigrants to give

We consider that by giving the following further particulars it may clearly be seen what kind of trade it is that the press has been urging the authorities to suppress:—

The labourers who leave Swatow by direct steamers to Deli are free emigrants and not under any contract of service whatever. Any passenger before embarking has to appear before a Chinese official of high rank who thoroughly examines him as to his knowledge of the place he is going to and as to his willingness to emigrate, and who also takes especial care that nobody is shipped against his own free will or on account of being indebted to a third person. A second examination of the passengers, by the same official and in the presence of the Consul, takes place prior to the departure of the steamer. Every one is then again asked if he is willing to go and whether he has been made acquainted with the steamer's destination.

Special care is exercised that the emigrants on board are identical with those passed through the Emigration office, and if any irregularity is discovered the persons in question are taken on shore again and the case is duly investigated.

The sale of passage tickets, it must be mentioned, is granted to such people only who hold special licences from the authorities and who are held responsible for the issue of such tickets.

After arrival at Deli the emigrants enter a Government *depôt*. Those who are willing to work in the tobacco fields are made acquainted in their own language by the Protector of Chinese with the contents of the contract offered to them, and only after declaring before this official their perfect willingness to accept the employment offered are they allowed to sign the contract, cultivation of tobacco being the principal and best paying employment.

The form of contract has been sanctioned by the Netherlands Government. It protects the labourer as well as the employer, and all planters are bound to strictly adhere to it. The form of contract used entitles every coolie to an advance, part of which he may receive in a draft on the agents of the planters in China in case he should be desirous of remitting some money home to his family; this facility is in very many cases availed of and no charge whatever is made for making these remittances. Immigrants who do not care for agricultural work, and who have either sufficient means or can get any other kind of employment, are quite at liberty to leave the *depôt* after their names have been registered. Every immigrant is supplied with a passport, which he has to give up to the Chinese Superintendent in charge of the district where he accepts employment. This official registers the name of the employer, the name of the place, etc., whereupon the passport is returned to the Immigration Office, by which institution it is kept.

In case an immigrant cannot find, or will not accept employment within ten days after arrival, he will be returned by the Government to the place he was shipped from. It must be added that the management of all immigration matters is strictly controlled by the highest official in Deli *i.e.* by the Resident of the East Coast of Sumatra.

The rules for immigration from Amoy slightly differ from those observed at Swatow. Whilst at Swatow intending emigrants are lodged until date of departure in so-called passenger shops, which have to be licensed by the Government, at Amoy they are boarded in a place which is entirely under the control of the Chinese authorities. This system has been introduced at the request of the Chinese authorities, who have insisted upon its being established and maintained under their own official control, and if anything possibly can prevent kidnapping it is the control now exercised at Amoy.

The British Consul has remonstrated against the measure, we consider simply because he may be afraid of seeing the same measures taken for emigration to the Straits. It is very likely that it would somewhat interfere with the Straits coolie trade. but on the other hand, a good many abuses would thereby be prevented from occurring. To speak of these Chinese Government *depôts* as "barracoons" is, of course, utterly unwarrantable.

We consider the above explanations sufficient to show that the direct emigration from the Coast ports to Deli is entirely free, that the liberty of the immigrants in Deli is fully secured, and that the emigration business is connected with no such abuses as people whose interests are interfered with have sought to maintain.

MAY 8, 1889.

up going to Deli by direct steamers. They will go to Singapore instead, to find themselves after a while so much in debt that they are obliged to accept a contract for work at Deli, the very same place they originally intended to go to and where they might have arrived weeks before without the Singapore people having pocketed the greater portion of the advances paid to these labourers on closing their contracts.

The occurrence on board the *China* has not even up to date been fully explained, but the version that the agents for the Singapore hongs, shipped from Hongkong amongst the other passengers, managed to make the men object to the steamer proceeding to Deli direct, notwithstanding their having received tickets for Deli and the steamer having been cleared for that port by the Hongkong authorities, may be confidently accepted to be the right one.

B
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As the Dutch Government regulations at Deli bind the planters to return to the place he came from anyone who declares himself unwilling to work, it is once for all out of the question that kidnapped labourers could be of any advantage to the planters. The men would most certainly be sent back again at the planters' expense.

A few words more may be said about Deli itself. The labourers are treated in every way fairly; their earnings depend upon the care they exercise in cultivating the tobacco. Every coolie gets his own field to look after, and after the crop has been cut he is paid, according to the number of tobacco plants delivered into the drying sheds and according to the quality of the leaves. During the time the crop is on the fields he gets a monthly advance, which is later on deducted from his earnings. The money is handed over to him in presence of the foreign manager of his estate and no unfair or unjust deductions are allowed. In case a labourer falls sick, he is treated free of charge in a hospital under foreign medical supervision and his field in the meantime is taken care of by others who are paid by the holder of the field in proportion to the assistance rendered. In case a coolie should not be able to look after his field until the tobacco is cut, his field is sold to others and the proceeds are handed over to him. For old labourers who are unfit for work and who do not care to return to China, a large hospital or asylum has been erected in which they are nursed free of any charge. The houses the coolies are living in are spacious and commodious, good food can be got at reasonable prices, and also every man who likes to work has a good chance of saving money. Labourers arriving from China direct close contracts for one year only. If a coolie wants to stay longer than three years at Deli, an application in writing has to be sent in to the Resident of the East Coast and the coolie has to declare before witnesses that he wants to remain at Deli. After a stay of three years the men will have a free return passage granted to them.

The direct emigration to Deli from Swatow, established since May last, is showing very satisfactory results. Registers are being kept in

Swatow of all emigrants who obtain employment after arrival through the Immigration Office at Deli, and arrangements have been made that their correspondence and remittances to their families can be forwarded into the interior of China through the planters' agents free of charge.

Taking the facts into consideration which we have mentioned, also that the passage money by direct steamer amounts only to about half that *via* Singapore and Penang, it must be admitted that the direct steamer commission is a great boon for the coolies, especially also as to protect the men, arrangements have been made that the coolies' account cannot be charged with a debt he may owe to a third person. Everything is being done to assist and to protect the coolies, and the fact that every steamer brings passengers from Deli, who after a short while return there, speaks for itself, as also the fact that during eleven months' working nearly \$50,000 in savings have been paid to coolies by the Hongkong and China Agencies.

Emigrants have been recalled by their parents or relatives and in every case such requests have been promptly complied with. The evidence taken from people thus returned has shown that they all had left Swatow for Deli of their own free will and not a single case of kidnapping has as yet occurred.

We shall have pleasure in giving any further information that may be required, and we are prepared at any moment to fully substantiate all that has been here advanced.

Thanking you for inserting the above and apologizing for taking up so much of your valuable space.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

LAUTS & HAESLOOP.

General Agents for the Association of planters of Deli, Serdang and Long Kat, Sumatra.

Swatow, 3rd May, 1889.



Dr. St. Clair.
File

gn
No. *169*

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China. *May 31st 1889*

Wm. Seymour

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Rain-storms of May 1889.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 169 Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

May 31st 1889

RECEIVED
The Honorable
CONSUL

Wm. P. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the present month of May has been one of excessive rains, which must have done much injury to rice and silk crops; and will, doubtless, be followed soon by disastrous floods, when the water from the mountains and hills of Kiangtung and Kiangsi Provinces reaches the lowlands at the confluence of streams whose banks offer slight resistance.

The severity of the rain storms during the last week of May has probably never been exceeded.

A water-fall of twenty four inches in twenty four

news (reaching yesterday morning)
 was reported specially ^{at Hong Kong}; and the same
 storms were apparently, general through
 Southern China. A part of Canton is inundated.
 Much injury to property, and
 considerable loss of lives, occurred
 in Hong Kong, which is badly torn up.
 At many places in the valleys
 of the Canton river and its
 tributaries, thousands of human
 lives were lost in the floods of June
 1885; and if these recent rain storms
 extended far southward and westward
 of Canton, as is probable, the results
 cannot fail to be of a serious nature.

Yours, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
 Charles Seymour,
 U.S. Consul.

No. 170

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 22 1889
RECEIVED

Act. July 24/89

Dr. H. C. Law
Mr. Canton

Consulate of the United States of America,
Canton, China.

June 10th 1889

M^r Seymour

U.S. CONSULATE
CANTON, CHINA
JUL 15 1889

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

"Commercial Information".

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Thank for
this very
report. - 80

(Sept. Copy for publication)

No. 170

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

June 10th 1889

The Honorable

*James Wharton*Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit to the Department of State the following items of "Commercial information," as my report of the Commerce of Canton and Province of Kwangtung, for the year 1888; much of which has been compiled from the official "Returns of trade," issued last month by the "Imperial Maritime Customs of China," whose annual reports and tabular statistics, although of great value in showing imports and exports at the various ports of China for foreign style of ships; do not give much light on native junk-traffic, except for this Port and Province.

This is the first year's report of the
 Commerce of Canton per native
 junks by the "Imperial Maritime
 Customs"; and ^{per} foreign style (steam)
 ships, combined; which desired
 result has been obtained by establishing
 two new Customs - viz ^{Hong} at "Howloon", near
 Hong Kong; and at "Lappa", near Macao;
 at which, junks, with cargoes to and
 from Canton and vicinity, are subjected
 to the same Customs regulations as the
 foreign style of vessels at Canton.
 Formerly the junk traffic was
 "farmed out", and the various local
 "Collection districts" were sold by the
 Chinese authorities to "syndicates"
 of native speculators; who paid a
 round sum for the duties and
 "let-in dues" on junk cargoes.

C

At Swatow, Kiening Chow, and Takhoi, which are also ports in this Province and Consular District; as at nearly all of the other ports of China, the collection of duties, on imports and exports per native junks, is not entrusted to the "Imperial Maritime Customs"; but is made by numerous local syndicates, whose business transactions are concealed from the public by the buyers and sellers of the franchise.

Some approximate estimate can be formed of the magnitude of the junk traffic at the other ports, by the results of the new system, which has brought the entire imports and exports of Canton, Kowloon, and Lappe, into visible and tangible form; through the combined operations of the "Imperial Maritime Customs" at these three Custom Houses; where the total value of the imports, and of the exports, and the total value of trade, per native junks, exceeded those per foreign style of ships.

The system of selling out the various "revenue districts" to speculators for round sums was found more advantageous to the Government than the previous one of getting the revenue from the several collection districts through native channels to Peking; and now that the system of employing the "Imperial Maritime Customs," (composed chiefly, and wholly managed, by, foreigners of various nationalities, under the efficient and admirable system of strict accountability and no brokerage) has demonstrated the superiority of the foreigners' treatment of revenue over the native syndicates' system of revenue on imports and exports; it is probable the revenue system adopted at Canton, Kowloon, and Lappa, for the same regulations to be applied to both native and foreign vessels, will soon be extended to other ports.

In the meantime, and until the imports and exports by native junks and foreign ships are brought under one revenue system, the trade returns will lack completeness and accuracy.

Imports.

The total value of Imports in 1888 at Canton, per foreign ships; and at the two Custom Houses of Kowloon and Lappa, per native junks; amounted, in U.S. gold, as follows:—

Foreign imports per foreign ships	\$ 14,138,483.00
" " " native junks	\$ 22,945,823.00
Native " " " "	\$ 8,398,828.00
" " " foreign ships	\$ 11,501,602.00

Total Canton Imports \$ 56,984,736.00

At Swatow, foreign imports in foreign ships, \$ 9,044,000.00

" " native " " " " \$ 8,420,000.00

" Keiung Chow, foreign imports " " \$ 1,491,500.00

" " " native " " " " \$ 285,000.00

" Pakhoi, foreign imports " " \$ 3,800,000.00

" " " native " " " " \$ 285,000.00

Estimated Imports in Junks at these 3 ports \$ 23,000,000.00

Total Imports of Kwangtung Province \$ 103,310,236.00

The port of Lung Chow, on the Southern frontier of Kwangtung is not included, as the Custom House at that port was so recently established, that no returns of its traffic have yet appeared.

Exports.

The total value of Exports in 1888, from the Province of Kwangtung, was \$ 63,500,000.00.

Total Value of Trade.

The total value of trade, in 1888, including imports and exports, of the Province of Kiangtung, was not ~~£~~ \$166,000,000.00 U.S. Gold, ~~and~~ or fully one third of the imports and exports of the Chinese Empire; and clearly establishes the fact that Canton is ^{incomparably} the wealthiest city in China. Canton funds are employed in moving the tea crop of the Yangtze valley to market; and seeks investments in the commerce of the various ports on the Chinese Coast; and in the cities and countries between China and India; and moreover, as far as Yokohama, Chinese Commodore, from Canton, handle much of the money; and are, as in Hong Kong and other cities of the East, indispensable in commercial and financial circles; as seen in the business arrangements of the substantial foreign merchants and bankers, who cannot dispense with the "Canton Commodore".

Foreign Tonnage.

The foreign tonnage, in and out, reported by the Imperial Maritime Customs for 1888, at the following four ports, was

At Canton	2,719,562 tons
" Swatow	1,468,297 "
" Kiangchow	297,704 "
" Pakhoi	101,026 "

Junks.

The only reports of arrivals and departures of native junks came from Kowloon and Lappa, which numbered 58,684 at the passes between the islands near Hong Kong and Macao, en route to and from Canton.

At the three other ports of Swatow, Kiangchow, and Pakhoi, their proportion would not vary much from that of the foreign tonnage, and would thus be about three fourths of the number of Canton, Kowloon and Lappa junks, or about 44,000 junks "in and out".

This estimate, with the returns, shows about 100,000 arrivals and departures of ^{coasting or} sea-going junks for the Province of Kwangtung.

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Leading Items of Imports.

The Custom House official returns (omitting junk traffic at three ports) show, that, during 1888, the Province of Kwangtung imported, of foreign and native commodities, as follows—
Cotton Yarn, mostly from India, \$9,612,600

" , Raw, Indian and native, 2,040,000

" manufactures, foreign, 3,062,640

Total of cotton & cotton goods \$14,715,240.00.

Of this total amount, \$11,652,600.00 consisted of Cotton yarn and raw cotton, which were manufactured by natives into fabrics for Chinese use.

In several former reports, I have faithfully endeavored to show that the Cantons were increasing and developing their cotton manufactures; and I now venture the prediction that whenever the Chinese get rid of, or lay aside, their prejudice or aversion to labor-saving or modern machinery of Western nations, the effects of competition in manufactures, between the cheap labor of these Asiatics and the industry of Europe and America, will be realized by Americans and Europeans without debate.

Recent advice from Manchester England
has been received to the effect that the
entire outfit for a cotton mill, with
20,000 spindles, for China, is to be
supplied by a firm in that City,
as per contract and specifications just made.

Rice stands second on the list of
imports of Kiangtung Province at
the round sum of \$ 14,000,000.00.

Opium, ^{from Szechuan} comes third - \$ 13,762,000.00

Beans, from Northern China, \$ 7,500,000.00

Fish and Marine food \$ 2,276,500.00

Medicines (mostly native) \$ 1,758,000.00

Metals, and metal goods, \$ 1,640,000.00

Salt, native, \$ 1,160,000.00

Wool and worsted goods, foreign, \$ 1,100,000.00

Kerosene, chiefly American, \$ 700,000.00

Native oils \$ 600,000.00

Wheat, native, \$ 771,000.00

Flour, American, \$ 510,000.00

Timber and Lumber \$ 300,000.00

Tobacco, native, \$ 285,000.00

Dyes, foreign \$ 260,000.00

Rattans, native, \$ 285,000.00

Samshu, native rice whiskey, \$ 270,000.00

Sesapetra, native, \$ 250,000.00

Matchsticks, foreign, \$ 215,000.00

Beetle nuts, native, \$ 185,000.00

Bamboo, native, \$ 180,000.00

Coal, foreign and native, \$ 160,000.00

Leading Items of Exports.

Kuangtung Province exports include -

Sugar, mostly from Swatow,	\$8,000,000.00
Silk Goods, " " Canton,	7,500,000.00
Raw Silk " " " "	7,000,000.00
Tea " " "near" "	2,100,000.00
Dye branches " " Canton	1,460,000.00
Paper " " " "	1,870,000.00
Blanketing " " Canton	1,861,000.00
Matting " " " "	1,670,000.00
Fans " " Canton & Swatow	1,207,000.00
Pigs " " Kiating Chow & Canton	1,000,000.00
Native oils (mostly nut)	960,000.00
Gran cloth (mostly Canton)	812,000.00
Native cloth (Canton & Swatow)	950,000.00
Waxes (mostly Swatow)	800,000.00
Shenware	642,000.00
Dried Fruits	550,000.00
Cloth shoes, hats	500,000.00
Samshu	500,000.00
Cassia	436,000.00
Indigo	408,000.00
Handkerchiefs, handkerchiefs, for India,	385,000.00
Umbrellas	374,000.00
Iron sticks & post	327,000.00
Gold wire	276,000.00
Brown buttons, for India,	186,000.00
Trinifol	207,000.00
Picks	200,000.00
Poultry	200,000.00
Meats	200,000.00

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The Currency ; and a "Mint," or Cotton Cloth Factory.

The currency of China is chiefly of Mexican Silver Dollars, and Copper "Cash". The Mexican dollar, although valued at only about 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents by foreign banks in exchange for gold, is still the favorite dollar with the Chinese, who seem to know or care little about its depreciated value on the gold basis; and native traders and shop-keepers only notice it when compelled to add about one third to the European or American cost of goods from Europe or America. The value of the "Cash" is a little less than one tenth of a cent. A Mexican Dollar buys at the coin-shops 1080 "Cash". The "Cash" have square holes in the center, and are strung on strings of tough grass. They are in common use among the populace in City and country; and bear the Chinese characters indicating the dynasty and reign of coinage. Some of them are worn down to half of their original or standard size and weight, but still are current.

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Without purchasing selections from Dealers in old coins, I have, by the aid of Chronological tables, from time to time, selected from "Cash" in current use in Canton, pieces of Coin issued in nearly every century back to the fifth Century before the Christian Era, or back to the days of Confucius.

The largest Mint in the World has been built and equipped in Canton by the present Viceroy of the Two Kwangs during the past year; and specimens of Copper "Cash" and silver Dragon Dollars, half-dollars, and subsidiary silver Coins have been struck at this Canton Mint within the past month; but there seems to be some doubt about the enterprise being prosecuted vigorously, for two reasons - viz: the difficulty of obtaining the Imperial sanction for the coining of silver dollars and subsidiary coins; and prospect of a loss in coining "Cash", composed of 60 % of Copper and 40 % of Brass, when the Copper is worth more than the "Cash" represents.

S

The substantial stone and brick buildings erected for the Canton Mint are equivalent to about five hundred feet in length, and of an average width of about fifty feet; equipped with boilers and engines of large capacity, and about one hundred coin presses of the best styles. The entire outfit was supplied and arranged by an eminent firm in Birmingham, England; whose Superintendent has recently completed the establishment, and awaits the orders of the authorities.

In the meantime, while the Imperial sanction for silver coinage is withheld, doubtless, for fear that the nation's bankers, financiers, capitalists, and business men, may prefer to continue the use of Mexican silver dollars; and also while the value of copper offers poor inducement for coinage of "Cash", which it is possible the populace or common people may reject; the Chinese authorities are ascertaining, through the Chinese Legation in London, the cost of an outfit for a cotton cloth manufacturing, in lieu of a mint.

5

Obstructions to Commerce.

Having in my report of "Commercial Information," which accompanied my dispatch No. 151, dated July 25th 1888, stated fully, on pages 12, 13, 14 and 15 of said report, the obstructions maintained by the Chinese Authorities at Canton against foreign Commerce; it is now only necessary to say that the same policy exists to deprive foreign ships of the use of the deep-water Channel between Canton and the Sea; and to prevent foreign merchants from doing business with the interior by means of "transit passes" according to the provisions of Treaty.

Railroads.

Recently the subject of railways has engaged the attention of the Imperial Government of China, and the principal Viceroy of the Empire.

The views expressed to the Throne by the eminent Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, (Kwangtung and Kwangsi) seemed to ^{have} elicited Imperial favor.

Chang Chih-tung, the Viceroy of the Kwang, is recognized as the highest scholar in the Empire. His brother, who was Tutor of the Emperor, is a member of the Emperor's Grand Council.

Intensely anti-foreign in policy, *Chang Chih-tung* has never favored the enterprising and progressive policy of the eminent Viceroy of the Metropolitan Province; and while the Viceroy in Canton favors the abandonment of the railway nearly completed between Tientsin and a point near Peking under the auspices of *Li Hung Chang*; presents to the Imperial Government a memorial in favor of a railway between Peking and Hankow; and between Tientsin and Shan Hai Kuan, a point on the northern Chinese wall, at which military forces are kept whenever the northern frontier is menaced by the Russians. Doubtless the system suggested by the influential Viceroy of Canton, includes a railway between Canton and Hankow.

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This would be a great interior and Imperial trunk-line of railway, to facilitate transfer and concentration of military forces between important and populous parts of the Empire; and be in communication with the great natural highways of commerce, that are navigable for hundreds of miles between the sea-coast and the southern and western frontiers. The reasons of the distinguished and influential Viceroy have not been published; but, as he is known to be intensely and uncompromisingly anti-foreign in spirit and action; and, apart from his eminent talents in Mandarinish statesmanship, has a better knowledge of the necessity of railways for interior communication between the various portions of the Empire, than any of the Viceroys in China; it is safe to venture the suggestion that the sad predicament in which 100,000 Chinese soldiers in Southern China were placed by the French Declaration in 1884-5 that rice is contraband was a lesson for China.

Fleets of ships from rice-shipping ports, laden with rice for Canton, to supply the Chinese army in Southern China from Northern and Central China, were met unexpectedly by the French proclamation that "rice is contraband"; and the Chinese Government then learned the necessity of interior railway communication. China is full of minerals. Some of the iron mines of China have been worked for over a thousand years, for material to use in the manufacture of rude household and agricultural implements and tools and mechanics tools.

Li Hung Chang, the Great Viceroy of the North, has not only favored railways; but insisted the iron rails should be made of Chinese ore.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul

Mr. Stanton

No. 171

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

June 17 1889

Resident

To the Department of State.

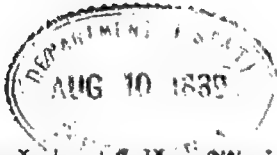
SUBJECT:

Credit System and Collection of Debt.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

(Report filed for publication)

No. 172



Get. [unclear]

[Signature]

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

June 24 1889

M^r Seymour

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Chinese criticism upon Chinese Minister to the U.S.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 172

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

June 24. 1889

The Honorable

Wm. P. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the native Chinese newspapers of Hongkong and Canton have been publishing this week lengthy and severe criticisms upon the action of the Chinese Minister at Washington, in regard to Chinese interests. The daily, Kwang Pao of 15th - 17th - 19th - and 20th - instant republished these articles, which first appeared in the Hongkong Daily Chinese newspaper; and from what I have perceived through interpretation the criticism is calm, able, and severe.

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 I have mailed the papers to the
 United States Legation at Peking.
 The criticism purports to be
 "based on the opinion of Chinese
 Merchants in San Francisco,
 and of those in Hong Kong and
 Canton who have dealings with San
 Francisco."

It first explains what are
 understood to be the duties of a
 Minister - Chiefly, to afford
 protection of commercial
 interests of his countrymen;
 and of seeing to the rights of
 his countrymen in the foreign
 country to which he is accredited.
 The Tsung-li Yamen (Foreign Office)
 depends upon the Chinese Minister
 for accurate reports upon the condition
 of affairs in foreign countries."

It says ——— substantially —
 "The Chinese Minister to the United States of America ~~referred~~ upon Chinese self-exclusion from that country in preference to being excluded by the American government from America; and expected Chinese merchants in the United States to go to the new territory near the Russian frontier, and to Formosa, instead of permitting in going to a foreign country where they are liable to incur loss of property and life."
 The criticism continued to oppose the Minister's plan, by calling attention to the fact that "the Chinese population is so dense that any required number of nations could be found to go to the new territory near the Russian frontier, and to Formosa; without requiring those ^{who} are already established in business in foreign countries to abandon their present interests."
 It reminded the Minister that "China did not send him out

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to recall Chinese merchants from foreign countries, to combine in opening and occupying new territory; while the different Provinces along the coast of China are filled with persons who have no occupation, to the number of ^{many} millions."

In a series of interrogative propositions, the criticism proceeded to ask "Why does not the Minister adopt measures to call these unemployed and unemployed persons to go to the new territory and to Formosa; and why must he wish the Chinese merchant in America to give up their present interests, and return to China for the purpose of opening and developing new territory?"

It is impossible to say from what source the writer of that criticism upon the action of the Chinese Minister drew his inspiration; but it is evidently designed to be a warning to the new Minister.

It is especially interesting here,
as it lays the chief responsibility
for present complication of affairs
between China and the United States
upon the action of the Chinese
Minister as the guardian of
Chinese interests.

I respectfully
submit that before any "retaliatory
policy" may be adopted by China,
there should be an effort made by
the two Governments of the United
States and China to come to an
understanding and agreement,
by which whatever of good
remains in the existing treaties
may be recognized and fortified;
and that some definite agreement
may be arrived at, by which the
Citizens of the United States residing
in China may enjoy the same
privileges that are accorded to the
French Roman Catholics in China;
who are "permitted to reside,"
"buy and build, in all of the Provinces"
a right that is denied to other Nations.

There is great danger now that the Chinese mandarins will cast aside the promise of all treaties between China and the United States, except the restriction clauses in sections.

As to both foreign merchants and missionaries, they are denied privileges in the interior; while French Roman Catholics have, for a quarter of a century, been "permitted to reside, buy and build" in all of the Provinces, at pleasure.

Regarding these controversies about "retaliation" and "violated treaties", there should be some clear and well-defined points of agreement between these two countries (China and the United States) as to what rights or privileges are to be mutually respected and maintained.

Chas. F. Smith, Agent,
Charles F. Smith,
W. F. Smith.

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DEPT. OF STATE
AUG 10 1889

No. 173

Consulate of the United States of America,
Canton, China. June 30th 1889

M^r Seymour

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Transmitting Account, Vouchers and Returns.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

For Quarter ended June 30, 1889.

No. 173

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

June 30-1889

The Honorable

Wm. D. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit
herewith the account, vouchers,
and returns of this consulate,
for the quarter ended June 30th
1889, as per subjoined list of inclosures.

I am, Sir,

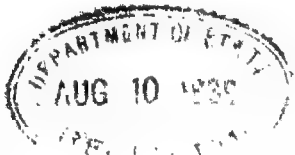
Yours obedient servant

Charles Leonard
W. D. Wharton

List of inclosures. viz:

- ✓ 1. Digest of Invoice Book.
- ✓ 2. Record of Material Services.
- ✓ 3. Summary of Commercial Business.
- ✓ 4. Aggregate of Duties Received.
- ✓ 5. Declared Exports for year.
- ✓ 6. Quarterly a/c in duplicate.
- ✓ 7. Vouchers in duplicate.

N.



No. 174

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton

China



July 15/89

July 1, 1889

M^r Seymour

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Epitaph over interment of dead infants.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

*Proclamation of Provincial Judge.
Threats against Christian Chapels.*

No. 174

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China. July 1. 1889


The Honorable

Wm. H. Taft

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Canton last week experienced one of the occasional episodes which occur in this City, with a tendency to disturbance and turbulence. A native coolie, while conveying, in baskets, suspended by strings from a bamboo shoulder-bat, seven dead infants, from the French Roman Catholic Foundling Asylum, to the Potter's Field, outside of the City, for interment, dropped six of the dead infants upon the pavement of one of the thoroughfares; and quickly found an excited crowd demanding explanations.


 Rumors and reports flew wildly
 in all directions throughout the City.
 The general belief was that
 native infants were being murdered
 by foreigners, who extracted the eyes
 of the infants for medical purposes.
 The Chinese authorities promptly
 proceeded to an investigation of the facts.
 The Chinese Daily Reporter (Kwang Pao)
 of Saturday June 29th 1889 published
 a truthful and quieting statement;
 and the Kwang Pao of today publishes
 the Decision of the Provincial Judge,
 (a translation of which is inclosed)
 assuring the public of thorough
 investigation having been made;
 and enjoining the populace to abstain
 from further agitation on the subject.
 On Thursday 27th and Friday 28th June
 a repetition of the Pooton massacre was threatened.

50

On Saturday 29th ult. the popular excitement subsided under the tranquilizing effect of the Huang Pao's statement of the case.

The British Consulate on Friday 28th June deemed it prudent to telegraph a request to the British Admiral or Commander in Hong Kong for a gunboat; and on Saturday afternoon 29th ult., H.B.M.S. "Chaser" arrived in port.

Everything seems to be quiet. Thus has passed away another of the occasional Canton Excitements which have to be promptly dealt with by the Chinese Authorities and Consular Officials to avert serious mischief. Since commencing the last paragraph I received from Dr. Kerr, the Urban President and Superintendent of the Medical Mission Hospital, the inclosed note stating threats against native Christians, against chapels, as per copy inclosed marked $\frac{2}{B}$.

4

3
C

Measures will speedily be adopted to make the Chinese authorities acquainted with the inflammatory placard, and thus probably mischief will be prevented. In this way we have to constantly be on the alert, and have these evil schemes broken up before they become organized. Doctor Kerr's note has already gone to the Prime Secretary and Chief Interpreter of H.E. the Viceroy, after consultation between the British Consul and myself. Doubtless this placard was posted during the existence of last part of last week, and ~~its~~ attention will be given to any similar threats, by prompt communication with the authorities. The 6th of this Chinese month would be 3rd July. No harm anticipated when we keep informed as to what is going on.

Yours, Sir, Very Truly,
Yours,

Charles Seymour

M. J. Fox

3 inclosures

1
A

Translation of a Decision given by the Provincial
Judge of Guangtung Province based on the
petition of Chum Chih-Kong.

"According to the petition of Chum Chih-Kong
stating that dead bodies of infants have been
continually interred in "Taw-Cum Pit" situated
at the outside of the Eastern Gate, and that
he has great suspicion and fear that they
were victims of cruel practice etc",
Civil and military deputies have been
ordered to accompany the petitioner to proceed
to the citadel of the Eastern Gate, who have
arrested a dead body carrier named
Chum Ah Fat with several dead infants,
all of whom were straightway delivered
over to the Pin Yü Magistrate for examination.
Chum Ah Fat stated that those infants were
taken in and supported by the cathedral,
but having died from sickness, were to be
buried." After having on the spot subjected
them to the examination of the populace,
they were found to have really died from
sickness, as their heads, eyes, and their whole
bodies do not bear the least mark of injury.

When the matter became well-known, the suspicion of the populace was totally allayed. At present, as the petitioner is willing to endorse the fore-going, no one is allowed to circulate wild rumors so as to cause disturbance.

Copy $\frac{2}{B}$

Canton July 1. 1889

Dear Mr. Seymour

Dr. S. Todding (the
Chief native Asst. Surgeon and
Dentist of Hospital underd. Kerr)
was informed by a friend of his and of
mine that a paper had been put up
at the native Hospital (but torn down)
that the 6th of this Chinese month
was fixed upon to tear down
Chapels and kill native
Christians. I cannot say
if foreigners were included.

There has been some excitement
about dead orphans at the Roman
Catholic Cathedral - an account
of which was published in the Chinese Press.
I cannot learn that posters
have been seen at other places.
~~You~~ You may have heard of this
threat, but I thought I would
give you the information which
came in so reliable a manner.

Yours Very Truly
(Signed) J. G. Kerr

3
C

Copy

Mr. Bonoulati, Boston

4 P.M. July 1st 1889

Dear Mr Tsai Ah Young

(H.E. the Viceroy of Yamen)

The enclosed
note from H. K. K. just came;
and I hasten to place it in your
hands, so that you may be able
to get the immediate attention of
the Authorities to prevent the
threatened mischief, if similar
notices appear elsewhere.

Very Truly Yours
Charles Seymour
M. Journal

1. Full Port Augusta
Hong Kong July 1889

Confidential

Canadian Pacific S.S. Line
to Vancouver

copy
 Police
 July 24 1889
 RECEIVED
 Mr. J. W. Wharton

United States Consulate,
 Canton, China, July 17. 1889

Mr. J. W. Wharton

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that,
 under date of 15th inst, I mailed to you
 per S.S. "Arabie", which left Hong Kong
 16th inst for San Francisco, via Amoy,
 Kobe, and Yokohama (possibly via Honolulu)
 full particulars of a man, answering
 the description of the supposed murderer
 of Barker Inell of Chicago, having
 been in Canton and Hong Kong, and
 being now on board American
 ship "Titan" (1282 tons) as one of the crew,
 under name of "John Henry Jones",
 bound for San Francisco, where she
 is due about August 23rd - having left
 Hong Kong Sunday 14th inst - one day
 later than the ship "Great Admiral" (1497 tons)
 also bound to San Fr. & due there August 18th.

As an official dispatch via Shanghai could
 not reach the Department of State in time
 to be of any use, I adopted the plan of direct
 correspondence with you.

2

My object in writing you now is to make sure of the facts reaching you before the arrival of the "Titan" at San Francisco, and to guard against the contingency of the "Arabia" delay beyond her scheduled time of arrival. This man "Jones" meets all of the requirements, and answers the description of "Tascott," alias ~~de facto~~, as given by G.W. Hubbard, Chief of Police, being in hand-bills sent out for the detention of the "supposed murderer" "Tascott," alias ~~de facto~~. "Jones" has shipped before as a Polish sailor born 1866 - now 23 years of age - at least 16 years of age; but his general appearance is not that of a man who has been at sea for the past 7 years. He left N.Y. (where he may have purchased these sailor papers, as can be easily, & is frequently done,) Dec 19, 1888, on the American ship "Luzon" (with cargo oil) and arrived at Hong Kong May 25th 1889 - was discharged at the U.S. Consulate Hong Kong May 31/89. The "Luzon" (1339 tons) left Hong Kong June 12/89 for Cebu, Philippine Islands. On the voyage from ~~there~~ several of the crew were "disrated," for not being up to requirements; and U.S. Vice Consul Withers says he thinks "Jones" was one of the "disrated," although he was shipped only as "O.S."

TASCOTT'S REFUGE.

MRS. SNELL BELIEVES HE IS IN CHINA.

Faith in the Gantz Story—The Reward Will Be Paid to Any One Who Returns the Murderer.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The *Times* this morning says: The announcement that Tascott is in China may be a idle story after all, as the woman was told it was heavy with liquor, and the efficacy of California products has never been questioned; but the story is generally credited in police circles, though no one seems to want to undertake the task of looking for the young man on a contingent fee.

Superintendent Robertson of Baker's Agency said he had always believed Tascott was not in this country, and he placed some reliance on the story of Mrs. Gantz. "I think," he said, "that any man would be very foolish to undertake the task of bringing the fugitive back here at his own expense for the possibility of a reward. I don't think Tascott could be found unless his pursuer had more to depend on than this woman's story."

Mrs. Snell, the widow of Tascott's victim, is inclined to believe the story told by Mrs. Gantz, and said yesterday that she would extend the offer of \$50,000 as a reward for Tascott's apprehension to ten months, if necessary, instead of sixty days, as originally announced.

She thought that if \$50,000 would not bring him back no sum she could offer would do so. "When that man is brought to justice," she said, "I will pay the money myself to the man who brings him. He won't have to wait a day for it."

There is no extradition treaty between the United States and China, and it is very questionable if Tascott could be brought back to this country in any event. There is a possibility that it could be done, but only by courtesy on the part of the Chinese Government.

To secure the extension of this courtesy, the request must be made by the Governor and Secretary of the State of Illinois, and, through them, by President Harrison and Secretary Blaine, should they see fit to request the return of the fugitive from the Chinese Government. It would also be necessary to secure the enforcement of the Chinese Minister at Washington.

Then the work would be only begun, and if, after presenting these documents, the moon-eyed Mogul of the Celestial empire should refuse the request, there would be no recourse.

Superintendent Robertson said he did not believe there was an instance of a criminal having been brought back from China to America for a crime committed on American soil. [The case of Ang-Tai-Duck, the Chinese murderer, who fled to Hongkong, was essentially different, as he was captured on the Pacific Mail steamer, and even if he had reached Hongkong he would still have been under British jurisdiction.]

From the San Francisco Chronicle June 13/1889

"N" or "Ordinary Seaman" is too low a grade for a sailor of 7 years' experience. He is on the "Titan" H.S. or "Hobbsman". He stopped while in Hong Kong at the "Sailor's Home"; and came to Canton twice to get into the Chinese Customs Service. He was accepted, but on his return he was subjected to a thorough examination by a competent physician and surgeon, especially to get accurate details about the color of his eyes, the condition of his teeth, and to discover the scars on his right leg. "Jones" was stripped. Finally, "Jones" was rejected. He was under my eyes while in Canton, & entertained by an American friend in the Customs Service, scarcely inspected. I followed him to Hong Kong; and after considering the expense, liability, and difficulty of telegraphing to the Dept of State, or Chicago authorities for instruction; or of detaining "Jones" by applying to the British Colonial Govt. of Hong Kong until time for identification; I arranged to get "Jones" shipped to the U.S. as stated.

41

The Am Ship "Gt. Admiral", Capt James P. Ronde,
(who is a first class sea captain), N. & V. & Co's board
Withers, and myself, are the only persons acquainted
with the facts, as I first tried to get "Jones" on "Gt. Admiral"
by paying his wages & passage; but as Capt Ronde had a full
crew, the "Titan" was suggested. "Gt. Admiral" left H. K. 18th.
It is important that no time is lost in
communicating (judiciously & carefully)
with the Chinese authorities; and having
some competent & trustworthy person at San
Loe on arrival of the "Titan" to identify "Jones".
Capt Ronde may be of valuable service in
securing first knowledge of "Titan's" arrival. The
Capt of "Titan" was not informed about "Jones", as
Capt Allign of "Titan" might have upset my plan
of getting "Jones" safely & quietly within the
jurisdiction of the U. S. where he could be
identified or inspected. He answers the description.
I write a mail this per Canadian
Pacific S. S. "Port Augusta", leaving tomorrow.
Enclosed slip is clipped from the San
Fr. Weekly Chronicle of June 13th 1889,
which came today per S. S. City of Sydney.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

Charles Seymour
H. J. Consul.

{ Both ships, "Gt. Admiral" & "Titan",
must have had rough passage
since they left, as a severe
typhoon is now raging in the
Formosa Channel. }

July 15th

1889

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.,

Hon. Wm. H. Wharton
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir - Since mailing
my letter of this date to
you, by direct per S.S.
"Arabic" per Hong Kong
tomorrow noon, I have
received from W. V. Vic
bureau withers, Hong Kong,
a telegram stating the
ship "Titan" sailed yesterday
for San Francisco. Good.

Very respectfully yours

Charles Seymour
ad. b. c. u. d.

Canton

Confidential.

Copy to
Supt. of Police
Chicago, Aug. 15.
Canton, China,
July 15th 1889.

H. J. Wharton.

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you, confidentially and unofficially, per first mail-going, per U.S. "Arabic", which will leave Hong Kong Tuesday 16th inst for San Francisco, about a man answering the description of the supposed murderer of Parker Sells, (who was murdered in Chicago on the night of 7th-8th February 1888), if correctly described in the handbills sent out over the name of E. W. Hubbard, Supt. of Police, offering a large reward for the Capture and Detention of "the supposed murderer," "Wm. B. Parrott, alias Gottright, alias Moore, alias Scott, alias Dixon." The description reads—
 "Twenty to 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high,"
 "150 lbs in weight, slim built, very erect, full"
 "round face, heavy eye brows, very fair complexion,"
 "light brown hair, thin on top of head, prominent hazel"
 "or dark blue eyes, small dark mustache, may"
 "be dyed. He is quite young looking."

" His upper teeth show gold filling, a line
 " or surface of gold extending along the edge
 " of the two upper ^{front} teeth, the filling seems to
 " from the interior surface, extending out to
 " the ends of the teeth, showing the teeth
 " ~~quite~~ line or surface along the edge
 " as stated, and is quite prominent,
 " the upper lip being drawn back
 " showing the teeth quite plainly,
 " (the matter of the teeth and the
 " filling is quite noticeable), lower
 " jaw receding. He generally has
 " his hands in his pockets and has the
 " air of a loafer or a person without
 " any particular business or object in view.
 " He is rather good looking, his cheeks
 " are red, and there is nothing about his
 " appearance which would create suspicion
 " of his being a criminal. Shot in right
 " hip, scars on right leg, knee and
 " both elbows. No photograph has or
 " can be obtained. Claims to be a news-
 " paper reporter. Is also said to be an expert
 " pool player, and will frequent pool
 " rooms. He converses about his travels
 " through the country, freely."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1889.

ABOUT a year ago a big sensation was created in Chicago by the murder of Amos J. SNELL, a millionaire banker of that city. His house was entered by burglars and in a scrimmage that took place the banker was shot dead. Police investigation showed that the murderer was a burglar known professionally as SCOTT, but whose proper name was WILLIAM B. TASCOTT. The big reward of \$50,000 was offered for TASCOTT's apprehension, so that the search was a hot one, but the murderer managed to get away and no clue could be obtained as to his whereabouts. However, early last month a reporter of the San Francisco *Chronicle* dropped quite accidentally on what he is certain is TASCOTT's place of refuge. A woman, who had been the murderer's mistress, while in a state of intoxication, incautiously gave away the secret. According to this woman WILLIAM B. TASCOTT is located in the Chinese city of Canton. The reward of \$50,000 for his capture stands good for two months from the beginning of June, and we should not be at all surprised if the *Arabic* or *City of Peking* brought over from San Francisco two or three detectives on a special mission to try and shadow such a valuable subject. Although no extradition treaty between China and the United States exists, we are nevertheless quite confident, if the fugitive from American justice is really in hiding at Canton and can be arrested, that His Excellency the Viceroy, as an act of courtesy, will hand him over without hesitation.

The hand-bill clom-
 "If arrested, send picture and full
 description immediately for identification".
 A wood-cut fac-simile or specimen
 of his handwriting followed.
 The St. Arabic, from San Francisco
 June 11th 1889, arrived in Hong Kong
 4th inst, bringing the San Francisco
 Weekly Chronicle of June 6. 1889;
 in which is published the statement
 of a Chronicle reporter - a column and
 a half in length, about interviewing
 a female relative of Tassett, (the
 murderer of Amos J. Sells,) who
 disclosed the whereabouts of Tassett while
 she was under the influence of intox-
 icating liquors. The sensational
 heading is - "He is in China". The city
 of Canton was stated as the place
 in which he was enjoying safety
 from extradition. The interviewer
 was evidently deceived by Mrs. Lantz
 about the manner and route of the
 escape of Tassett; or I am on the
 wrong track. I am inclined to think
 she told the truth about the gold filling
 being removed from his teeth. On next page
 is the Chronicle's report.

San Francisco.
 For further information as to Freight or
 Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company
 No. 304, Queen's Road Central.
 C. D. HARMAN,
 Agent
 Vancouver 1st July 1889.
 CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
 COMPANY.
 TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
 JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED
 STATES AND EUROPE,
 VIA
 THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
 AND OTHER CONNECTING
 RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship
 "PORT AUGUSTA,"
 2,833 Tons Register, Draper, Commander
 will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C.
 via KOBE & YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY,
 the 18th July, at NOON.
 To be followed by the S. S. "PARTHIA" on
 the 1st August, and S.S. "PORT FAIRY," on
 the 15th August.
 Connection will be made at Yokohama with
 Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and
 at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the
 regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship
 Company and other Steamers.
 Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
 France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
 of Steamers.
 First-class Fares granted as follows :-
 To Vancouver and Victoria... (Mex.) \$185.00
 To all Common Points in Canada } 230.00
 and the United States }
 To Liverpool 300.00
 To London 305.00
 To other European Points at proportionate
 rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
 of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
 Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be
 obtained on application.
 Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
 tined to Points in the United States, should be
 sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to
 Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent,

HE IS IN CHINA

Tascott, the Slayer of Amos J. Snell.

How He Escaped From Chicago.

Safe From Extradition, the Assassin Can Afford to Laugh at Justice.

During the past week a *Chicago* reporter has succeeded in locating the hiding place of William R. Tascott, the murderer of Amos J. Snell, the millionaire Chicago banker. For over a year he has been at liberty, and it has been impossible to obtain the slightest clue of his whereabouts. An ex-mistress of the murderer arrived in this city several weeks ago. She played an important part in arranging the details of his escape from justice. The woman is an inveterate drinker, and, while intoxicated, let drop an incautious word or two, which, coming to the knowledge of a *Chicago* reporter, convinced him that she knew where Tascott was. An investigation was carried through which resulted in the discovery that the fugitive is in Canton, China, where he is safe from extradition.

"THE CHICAGO MYSTERY."

Mrs. Gantz Makes Her Advent in San Francisco.

Mrs. Myron Gantz, notoriously known in this city as "Maude, the Chicago Mystery," to whose appetite for big game and unguarded tongue Tascott may attribute the exposure of his place of refuge from the hangman's coil, arrived here about two months ago from a city in which Snell met his dreadful fate. She took lodgings at first in a house on Van Ness avenue, but changed her quarters frequently, and finally lived room 51 in the Standard Lodging-house, at 21 Turk street, where she was discovered by a *Chicago* reporter. Mrs. Gantz sought the society of the outcasts of the city, and night after night it was her custom to become hopelessly intoxicated in the company of the fallen women and the social vermin of the male sex with whom they associate in the vile saloons and dens of the town.

Mrs. Gantz appeared to have a good supply of ready coin, because she did not, as is the custom of the women with whom she came in contact, accept money from the men upon whom she bestowed her favors, and she always paid cash for the liquor which she drank. To the barkeeper of the saloon at 36 Ellis street Mrs. Gantz represented that she was a detective in the employ of the Pinkerton agency. To the proprietress of the saloon she gave other effectual reasons for accounts of herself, and it was because of these stories that she was dubbed "Maude, the Chicago Mystery."

Nothing could be learned of her by her associates, not even her full name would she divulge, and it was next to impossible to learn her lodgings for two successive weeks. The fact that she had money to spend and spent it freely, and the further fact that it was next to impossible for her to resist her craving for liquor, caused her to be made the prey of the rascal-creatures with whom she cast her lot, while the fact that in her manners and conversation there were still to be found traces of education and refinement caused her to be cordially detested by the rascals who, while they fawned upon her for her money's sake, hated her for what they termed her "uplifted airs."

One of the stories told by Mrs. Gantz was to the effect that she was a relative of William R. Tascott, alias Gantz, right, alias Moore, alias Scott, alias Clark, who, on the night of February 7, 1898, while committing a burglary in the house of a Chicago millionaire named Amos J. Snell, who resided in a four-story mansion on the northwest corner of Washington boulevard and Ada street, shot and killed the owner of the house, who attempted to detect his property. Legions of detectives spent thousands of dollars and months of time in vain to locate the assassin, who was captured for the capture of Tascott, but he slipped through their meshes and has not been caught. Mrs. Gantz, besides claiming that she was related to the assassin, boasted that she could lay hands on him within a month.

This statement found its way to the ears of a *Chicago* reporter, who reported it to this paper and was immediately sent to the matter to the bottom. The acquaintance of Mrs. Gantz was formed by the reporter without much difficulty, and during an entire week she was subjected to the process of a gentle drawing out and systematic punning. The result of the investigation has been to establish beyond a doubt the fact that William R. Tascott is in China, and that if she chose to do so Mrs. Gantz could lead the officers of the law to the very house which shelters him at night.

PROBING FOR THE SECRET.

Mrs. Gantz Reveals the Whereabouts of Tascott.

Two weeks ago Miss Mattie Vickers and her comedy company were under the management of George M. Welty, filling an engagement at the Alcazar Theater. Mr. Welty and the reporter who succeeded in dragging the secret from the bosom of Mrs. Gantz were united in the bonds of a warm friendship which covered a period of years and during his stay in this city the manager and the journalist occupied the same apartment in the Hotel Melville. One day Welty told the reporter that the musical leader of his company, a Chicagoan named Phelps, had found in this city an old Chicago female acquaintance known as Maude, and that they were on terms of great familiarity. To this statement Welty added the information that Maude had told Phelps that she was related to Tascott and was aware of his hiding place. As soon as possible Phelps was seen and adroitly questioned. He verified the information given by Welty, and added that the woman had left Chicago to avoid being interviewed by the police concerning what she knew of Tascott. Phelps said he had promised to return to Maude at the end of two weeks from the time he departed with his company, and added that he had been living with her at the lodging-house over the saloon at 36 Ellis street.

The day following the departure of Mr. Welty and his actors for Southern California the newspaper man rented a room at 36 Ellis street and represented himself as the advance agent of a minstrel company on his way to Chicago. On the day following his arrival at the lodging-house the reporter ascertained that Maude, at that time her full name was not known to the *Chicago* reporter, had moved to another house. Inquiry at the saloon elicited the information that she changed her residence frequently, and that a waiter in the Pacific Oyster House, on Market street, was the only person who knew where she lived. This person was sent for, but proved loath to tell where she lived. He said Maude told him to inform no person where she resided, as she was afraid of being shadowed. The reporter informed the waiter that he had met Phelps at Fresno and had a message to deliver to Maude. Then the waiter yielded the information that Maude could be found in room 51 of the Standard House. Thither the reporter went next morning, and Maude, being on deshabille, agreed to meet him at the corner of Turk and Taylor streets as soon as she was dressed. She kept her appointment, and over a couple of drinks in a neighboring saloon the supposed advance agent told Maude that Phelps was negotiating with a minstrel company which desired his services, and if he contracted to lead their band he would not return to this city. Then ensued a general conversation concerning Phelps, with frequent drinks interspersed to enliven the talk. The "advance agent" formed a bond of sympathy between himself and Maude by telling her that he was from Chicago. Finding her on pleasant bent the reporter took her first to breakfast and then to the Cliff House, where she had a neck and neck race with the barkeeper, he trying to pour whisky and brandy into her glass as fast as she could drink it.

While gazing at the sea lions from the Cliff House windows Maude's companion, who had by this time ascertained that her married name was Gantz, insisted that Phelps had said she was related to Tascott. She replied that she was a cousin of the murderer by marriage, a Chicago criminal affairs generally were discussed. The Chicago murder was talked about, and to win her confidence the reporter denounced the detective in the *Chicago* force as a pack of stupid blockheads and expressed a desire to teach them a lesson in the color of the assassin's nose. Tascott had done it. The reporter found a further ray on the paper which Mrs. Gantz had consumed. I went to her head, lowered her tongue, and caused her to say damaging things

about her connection with Tascott. She had lived within a short distance of the murderer on the corner of Washington boulevard and May street. They had been more than friends; more than cousins. He had known her as only a husband should, she loved him passionately. It was only her intimation for him that kept him up to justice. She knew where he was and, in fact, kept up a correspondence with him. She knew how he escaped from Chicago. His father, Colonel J. B. Tascott, a leading wholesale fur merchant of that city, she said, had supplied the money used in aid of him to escape, and it was from him that she received a portion of the coin which she spent so recklessly among her associates. The conversation changed to other topics. A steamer was ploughing its way through the waves of the Golden Gate. The reporter wondered anxiously where she was bound.

"Maybe to China," said Mrs. Gantz, "and I wish I were on her, because that's where Tascott is."

Even in her muddled condition Mrs. Gantz realized that she had said too much. She hastily added: "But you needn't tell any body." In an instant her brain seemed to be partly recovered of the fumes of liquor. She hastily commenced conversing on subjects foreign to the murder of Snell, and appeared very nervous. Soon she proposed to return to the city, and, her escort consenting, in a few minutes they were on their way to town.

TASCOTT'S FLIGHT.

His Chicago Disguise and His Victoria Escape.

It was on last Friday that the trip to the Cliff House was taken. The reporter informed his superiors on this paper of the results of the first attempt to probe Mrs. Gantz's secrets, and so well convinced were they that Tascott's true hiding place had been discovered that he was directed to continue the investigation. So well had he played his assumed part of advance agent that Mrs. Gantz never for an instant suspected his identity. On the following day (Saturday) he again sought her company and remained with her all day and far into the evening. Numerous saloons were visited, and such free use was made of the "ladies entrance" that Mrs. Gantz was soon very much under the weather. To the reporter she represented that she was a Pinkerton detective, and tried to impress upon him that she was in this city in the interests of that agency. The Tascott case was only referred to occasionally, as the reporter did not wish to arouse her suspicions. The information elicited about the murderer was that after killing Snell he visited Mrs. Gantz, and, telling her what he had done, implored her to assist him in his escape. She kept him concealed in her house two days, when he was removed, well disguised and under cover of night, to another house in the same city. The location of this house and who assisted in the transfer, beyond the fact that his father helped him, could not be learned from Mrs. Gantz. In this second place of refuge Tascott was kept two weeks, while the hue and cry were being sounded all over the land. Detectives were searching for him from border line to border line of the country, and they even invaded the territory of Canada and Mexico, while the fugitive was resting safe from discovery in a house which must have been passed by a patrolman on his rounds dozens of times during the day and night. Mrs. Gantz played an active part in arranging the details that culminated in his escape from Chicago.

Paul and from there wrote letters to Tascott, addressed under cover of another name, which letters were signed as though written by a wife to her husband. They were intended to be used by Tascott in proving that he was not the man wanted if fate should throw him into the hands of the police of any other city after leaving Chicago. She also procured for him underclothing, which, with her own hand, she marked with the initials of the name on the address of the letters. A valise and a trunk had the same initials and the name St. Paul marked upon them, after which they were tumbled about until, by their appearance, it would seem that they had experienced many miles of travel. Mrs. Gantz hired a house in St. Paul, and represented herself as the wife of the man to whom she addressed her letters. If Tascott had fallen into the clutches of the officers while making his way out of the country, he would have presented that he was a resident of St. Paul on a traveling trip. If his captors, wishing to ascertain the truth of this story, had telegraphed to St. Paul, they would have received a reply from his "wife" that would, without any further cause, have caused them to release the woman, with profuse apologies for detaining him. * * * * *

Tascott's appearance was changed so that his closest friend would scarcely have recognized him. The gold filling in his teeth was removed and a filling of bone was put in the cavity, while one tooth which had formerly been filled with bone was ornamented with a cap of gold. There can be no doubt that many other details were attended to, but Mrs. Gantz did not state what they were. Finally, however, at the end of nearly a month after the assassination of Smith, his murderer, well supplied with money, took the train West, and in due time arrived in Portland, Or. From there he went to British Columbia. In Vancouver he had a narrow escape from discovery. At the hotel where he stopped he was visited by a Dominion Hawkshaw, who put to him a series of pointed inquiries concerning where he came from and his destination. The officers evidently suspected his identity. The contents of his baggage receptacles were examined, while the exposed portions of his body were scrutinized by the detective, who frequently consulted a printed description of Tascott which he carried with him. After looking at Tascott's teeth the officer appeared satisfied and took his departure. Within the next few days the murderer was on board a Canadian Pacific steamer bound for China. Mrs. Gantz has received letters from him written from various parts of the Flowery Kingdom, the last one she received having been written from Canton.

Many bright and desperate fellows from Canada and America get on together into the service of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, which is operated by foreigners, and become efficient officers of the "out-of-door" staff of detection against smuggling. Many of these applicants for customs service here had experience as sailors. To this service I thought "Tascott" would naturally go for employment; as it is almost the only chance for a foreigner without first-class credentials to get into a situation in this country. By permission of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner I was permitted to examine the written applications and daily reports of applicants for a year past, to see their handwriting, ages, nationality, past occupation & residence, &c. &c. I found that a young man, under the name of John Henry Jones, aged 23 years, had applied for a place in the Customs, and last month, and had been called back from Hong Kong to Canada to enter the Customs Service.

500

He came to Canton last Monday morning ^{July 8/89} per "H. Power". I was notified of his arrival, ^{as per page 92} and was in the Deputy Commissioner's office at the hour appointed for the interview between the Deputy Commissioner (Captain Cookman) and "Jones". Before Jones' arrival, I examined the papers he had left at the Custom House, showing he was apparently a ~~W. Johnson~~ - born in 1866 - and had from 1883 to 1885 been at sea on Steamship between Liverpool & Spain & the Mediterranean; and in 1886-7 & 8 had been a seaman on Ship between Liverpool & New York, & Montreal; and had been in 1888 between Liverpool & San Francisco; and had Discharge Certificate showing service at sea for about seven years.

The last Discharge was dated Hong Kong (and May 1888) W. B. Smith, from American Ship "Luzon" which left New York 17th Decr. 1888 with Cargo oil. I found these "Ship papers" are bought and sold among sailors for five dollars or less, if a buyer can be found when seller wants money and whiskey.

The regularity of his "ships papers" and "household discharges", and "off-hand" "business-like" way of writing and doing business, and his clear and intelligent countenance, impressed the Deputy Commissioner favorably; and he decided at once to give "Jones" the situation he applied for.

By previous arrangement with Baker, however, "Jones" wrote out the formal application which Captain Baker requested, and the same is hereto appended and marked ^{page 9}. "Jones" had passed a medical examination by a very skillful and competent physician & surgeon, D. Wales; who found him "sound," except with "defective upper teeth". Jones was sent to D. Wales for re-examination; and besides a careful examination of his eyes and teeth, was stripped, & carefully examined for scars on the right leg. The doctor informed me "there are 3 scars - viz: one on the thigh, one near the knee, and one near the calf - all three scars being on the outer side of the right leg."

The Doctor says "the color of his eyes are dark brown or hazel - almost black; and that the appearance of the teeth was such as make it possible that dental work might have been torn out."

When the Commissioner of Customs, ^{Woodruff,} ascertained the facts or particulars, I think he became afraid that the Customs' service might be disgraced by further developments, as he promptly and firmly rejected "Jones", who left by the evening boat for Hong Kong very much cast down and disappointed.

While "Jones" was in Canton, he stopped with a young American friend, ^{and} who belongs to the Customs. I told him to hand "Jones" at my expense under further notice.

I appended "Jones" note of thanks to his entertainer, with the letter or application written by "Jones" to the Commissioner of Customs - on next pages marked and numbered "9" & "10" and the Hartwell note as page (9 1/2).

Sailors Home,

Hong Kong, July 2th.

Dear Mr. Hartwell

You will no doubt think it very unkind of me in leaving Canton without letting you know my fortune. Unfortunately they would not engage me and Capt. Cocker kept me till the last minute before he gave me a decided answer & I had not time to see you before the steamer left.

Please accept my many thanks for your kindness towards me

I remain yours truly

J. Hy. Jones.

11 - 7 - 89.

Sir:-

Herewith a note which I rec'd this morning from Mr. Jones ? You can compare it with the writing which you have. In haste, yrs. respectfully,

J. H. Hartwell.

Hon Chas. Seymour,

U.S. Consul, Canton.

Opium Godown Shaween,

July 8th, 1889.

Sir:-

I have at my house a young man who came up from Hong Kong this morning, he is a man of about twenty six years of age, 5 ft. 7 1/2 inches in height, high forehead, dark eyebrows, thin dark moustache, he says that he came from New York in a sailing vessel arrived in Hong Kong about three or four weeks ago. He wears a dark brown coat, flannel shirt and striped pants, he talks in a guarded manner and seems very nervous. I think he may be the man for whom you are looking.

Awaiting your directions, I am, sir,

Yrs. respectfully,

J. H. Hartwell.

Hon. Chs. Seymour,

U. S. Consul, Canton.

Custom House, Canton, July 8th, 1889.

Commissioner of Customs

Sir

Hearing of vacancies in your department I beg to offer myself as a candidate for the same. I am a seaman age 23 years. English. Hoping the application will meet with your approval

I remain

Yours obediently

John Henry Jones.

2

"Extradition" was a serious matter, with a bond to pay, bounties and Court House fees or, if "Jones" should happen to be not the man who is "wanted"?

Telegraphing to and from the Department of State for authority to apply for detention of "Jones" as "the suspected murderer" of Senator Shell, would involve much expense.

Finally a more satisfactory plan was adopted. He had been at the "Home" since May; and the good ship "Titan" (American) was flying the "blue-jacket", preparing to leave Hong Kong for San Francisco with a general cargo, and required two more sailors to complete the crew. "Jones" was selected as one of the delegates, and on Monday, 11th instant joined the "Titan". Crew list took his address of fifty dollars. Immediately upon the arrival of the "Titan" at San Francisco, some person who can positively say at a glance whether "Jones" is the man who is "wanted" or not, should board the ship; and under pretense of discussing smuggled opium, see whether "Jones" is "Jones", or "Vascott".

I adopted what seemed to be the safest plan of getting this man, who answers the description given of "the supposed murderer", within the jurisdiction of the laws of the U.S.; and where he could be identified, if "Tarrott". I did not dare to let a man, who so minutely "fills the bill", pass out of reach, without making an effort to subject him to identification.

He is slim, very erect, 23 years of age, appears younger, 5' 7½" or 8" high, has brown hair, small dark mustache, heavy dark eyebrows, prominent dark hazel almost black eyes, fresh ruddy face, fine features, receding small chin, defective upper teeth, three scars on the outer side of the right leg, plays pool, came from the U.S. and not wishing to return to America or go on an American ship until "disturbed", when he desired to get away per first ship leaving port; writes, talks and acts in an "off-hand" "business-like" manner, generally an appearance that does not agree with the supposed condition of one who has been at sea since 16 or 17 years of age. He came from N.Y. as an "Ordinary Seaman" (too low a grade for one of 7 years experience) & was "disrated" at sea for not being up to requirements of "O.S."

4/

If the man proves to be "Tamm", or the murderer of Shell, I shall claim the reward for his discovery, and for getting him within reach of the M. Laws. Great care & prudence should be exercised in communicating this information to the local authorities in Chicago, without occasioning undue excitement or publicity; and to secure prompt identification, examination or inspection of the man the very instant the ship "Titan" arrives at San Francisco.

If the man "Jones" proves to be "all right", & is "not wanted", he can be left free and unharmed. A little prudence and tact will obviate all difficulty.

By addressing you confidentially and unofficially, you will be able to accomplish what is aimed at, without the publicity and delay, which would be unavoidable if the facts stated reached the Department of State through the ordinary channels of official dispatches, & too late for use.

Mem^o. of John Henry Jones' "Ships papers".

1883 to 1885.

Claims to have been born in Wales in 1866.

In 1883, 1884 & 1885

Discharge Certificate in Liverpool from British Ships "Castilian", "Nubia", "Trojan", and "Norfolk", engaged in Liverpool, Spanish, and Mediterranean trade.

((Lapse of 1/2 year.))

In 1886, June, July, August & Sept, Liverpool Discharge Certificate showed he was on the S.S. "Lake Superior" in Liverpool & Atlantic trade - last certificate Sep^r 2/86.

((Lapse of 10 Months.))

In 1887, engaged on "G. T. Chapman" July 16/87 in Liverpool & San Fr. trade - Cert. of discharge issued by W. L. Bennett at Liverpool Nov 30/87 - the ^{notes} indicating he was engaged in San Fr.

((Lapse from Nov 30/87 to Feb 28/88))

In 1888, Feb 28, Engaged at Liverpool on Ship "Garfield" - Discharged at British Consulate N.Y. Dec 3/88.

Dec 17/88 Engaged on the Ship "Luzon" as "O.S." & Discharged at W. L. Bennett Hong Kong May 31/889.

July 11/89 Engaged on the Ship "Titan", bound July 14th to San Francisco direct. Due in San Fr. Aug 23/89 allowing 40 days for voyage.

The "Surzon" arrived at Hong Kong May 25/89 with a cargo of oil from A.H., and went June 14/89 from Hong Kong to Cebu, one of the Philippine Islands; and therefore I could not confer with the Captain, who "disputed" severance of his crew on the voyage from A.H. because they were not up to their requirements; ~~and~~ however, without thinking, "Jones" was one of them.

After Jones underwent such a thorough inspection at Canton, and was "rejected," he evidently became "uneasy," and was anxious to leave Hong Kong per first ship leaving that Port; notwithstanding he expressed to the Capt of the "Sailor's Home" a wish that he should not be put on an American ship, or any ship going to an Amer. port. However, after my arrangement to have "Jones" go by the "Great Admiral" or the "Titan" to San Francisco, the Capt went on 11th inst to Jones, & asked what about the Canton C.H. office. Jones replied - "I was rejected because of some mystery, and now I would like to get away by first ship out of port". The Capt then said - "two more men are wanted to complete the crew of the "Titan" for San Francisco. You had better go aboard at once". Jones at once acquiesced, and at 4 o'clock came to the U.S. Consulate and signed crew roll, took fifteen dollars advance money, & went on the ship.

I had arranged with Captain Rowell,
 of the Am ship "Great Admiral",
 which was to leave on 12th inst from
 San Fr: to tell "Jones" if he failed
 to ship per "Titan", as I offered to pay his
 wages, and if necessary, add passage money.
 Capt Rowell had already engaged his crew,
 and two crew; but suggested the "Titan" as available.
 The "Titan" was also preferred, as slower
 than the "Great Admiral"; which will probably
 arrive at San Fr: about 18th August, or ahead of "Titan".
 Capt Rowell, of the "Great Admiral", and Vice
 Consul Withers in Hong Kong, ^{myself} are the only
 persons who know the facts herein stated.
 The Capt of the "Sailor's Home" does not
 know what "Jones" is wanted for, or is sus-
 pected of. "Jones" does not know how he
 secured his present engagement on the "Titan",
 or that any one has, in this part of the world,
 been particularly interested in his welfare.
 Capt Rowell, of the "Great Admiral", is a first class
Sea-Captain; and may perhaps be of assistance in
 watching arrival of the "Titan"; whose Captain
 knows nothing whatever about this matter; as I
 did not dare to confer with him. He is a florid talker.

July 15th
1889

By Hong Kong papers read today I see the "Great Admire" departed for San F. on Sunday 14th inst.; and that the "Titan" had "cleared" at the Harbor Master's Office on Saturday 13th inst.

Mr. Picebourne Withers, in Hong Kong, wrote me under date of 12th inst., that the Captain of the "Titan" had just come in to clear the ship, & intended to sail on Sunday 14th; but as the "Titan's" departure is not in the published list of 14th inst., probably she goes today. Mr. Withers said he would telegraph me if anything occurred to prevent the departure of "Jones"; and if no telegram came Monday 15th (today) I might safely say he had gone in the "Titan" to San Francisco.

As it is now 3 P.M. Monday July 15th I assume that arrangements stand undisturbed. I here append Mr. Withers' letter ^{as of this day}.

Of course, I have not put this business in its present shape without incurring some expense, and deserving compensation; and it is only fair that the reward if expired should be revived, & of full effect in the event that Jones is the man who was wanted.

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Respectfully submitting these
items to your consideration
and action, as matters of
sufficient importance
to require attention from
the Department of State,
or at least to be brought
to your knowledge for such
treatment as the Department
may deem proper;

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Seymour
M. J. Foulke

U. S. Consulate
Hongkong, July 12th 1889

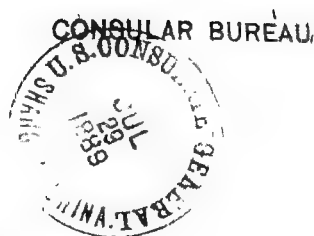
My dear Mr. Seymour

Everything is going on well. The man Jones went aboard the Tuten last night but the crew struck work & refused to go in the ship with the 2nd Mate, so this morning I discharged that officer & shipped another. The crew are now all on board & the Captain tells me he expects to sail on Sunday morning. He has just come in to clear his ship. He knows nothing whatever about Jones. In case anything should happen to prevent the ship from sailing, or Jones should manage to leave the vessel I will telegraph, in the event you do not receive a telegram from me on Monday you can write that the man has left & will probably be in San Francisco in between forty & fifty days. The Superintendent of the Salomon Home managed the affair very well indeed, soon after reaching the Home he met Jones in the corridor & asked him casually what about his going to Canton to join the Customs? Jones told him: had

been rejected on account of some 'mystery' connected with him or supposed to be. The Supt. then asked him what he proposed to do & he replied he should like to leave by the first vessel out of Port; he was then told he could go in the 'Titan' if he liked & he consented. I had some trouble in getting the Supt. to accept the 'cunshaw' but after telling him he could have done nothing without him & that as the ship had not yet sailed, he probably would be put to some expense &c. he allowed me to slip it into his coat pocket. I shall notify you the instant anything goes wrong.

With kindest regards

Yours very sincerely
W. E. Withers

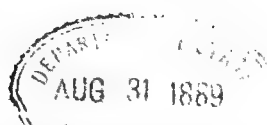


No. 175
Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China. *Aug 23rd 1889*

M^r Seymour

To the Department of State.



SUBJECT:

Certified Invoice of M^{rs} Free of Duty; this Transit.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Special reference to Circular of Department of State, dated June 10th 1889; and Treasury Department letter to the Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal., therein, dated May 15th 1889.

No. 175

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

July 23, 1889

The Honorable

Wm. H. Hunt

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that the Circular of the Department of State, of the 10th June 1889, with the copy of the letter of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce under date of the 15th May 1889, has been received; and I respectfully inform the Department of State that in reference to Consular Trovies, for "free goods" to the United States, and merchandise in transit through the United States to foreign countries, there are one or two points for consideration, which make it

2/

more than probable that for both classes of goods "Consular invoices" will be required and used as heretofore. First - Banks and Bankers, who cash the drafts of shippers for merchandise of both and all classes, are not supposed to be familiar with the circulars and rulings of the several Departments of the various governments, have adopted the general rule, that, in all cases when advances are made to shippers on their shipments to foreign countries from Asia, including Cashings drafts against such shipments, "Consular Invoices" (and in some cases, all of the bills of lading issued) shall accompany the drafts while:

In many, and perhaps in most cases, these drafts or "bills" are made by the shippers upon opulent bankers or banks in the countries to which the goods are going; and these "Commercial Invoices" are transmitted with the draft or "bills," and "Bills of Lading," and Insurance Policies, through "Collection Agencies" (Banks); and the actual purchaser and ultimate Consignee and owner or "Jobber" does not get possession of the goods, or of the "Commercial Invoices," ("Bills of Lading," Insurance Policies) for entry of the Goods at the Custom House where duty is to be paid or adjusted, until he has paid or satisfied the Bank or Banks on whom the drafts or "bills" were drawn.

So these "Commercial Invoices" are treated as and become evidence of ownership, for the security of money advanced by the purchasers of the drafts or bills to the shippers on the goods. Any laxity or irregularity in regard to "Commercial Invoices" thus used should be avoided.

Furthermore, the Governments of Central and Southern America, Mexico, and other Countries, to which "Goods" from Asia is sent through the United States, require "certified Consular invoices," bearing the seal of some friendly, and, or, contiguous Power, having a Consulate at or near the place of production and shipment, by which to compute Duty to be paid thereon at the Custom Houses of their respective Countries to which the goods are destined; and therefore such "certified Consular invoices", for the reasons mentioned, will be in requisition.

It does not appear that the Consular fees on such invoices are likely to press heavily on the commercial interests of any City, town, or State, in the United States; or that such requirements should be assailed as encumbrances or burdens upon American Commerce.

I, therefore, respectfully suggest, that, if the laws are weak, in regard to requirements of "certified Consular invoices", for the two classes of merchandise mentioned, the laws should be so strengthened, as to require uniformity of treatment, in respect to invoices, of all classes of merchandise; in conformity with the established policy and approved usage of those who, ^{are} chiefly concerned in the safe regulations, based on reasons of a prudential nature, for commercial operations between widely separated Nations.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Seymour
W. H. French.

m.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 25 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr Scanlan

No. 176

Consulate of the United States of America,
Canton, China. August 7 1889.

Mr. [Signature]
To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Imported Cotton Textiles.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Particulars required by Circular.

(Indicate)

to



Mr Scanlan

No. 177

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

August 12, 1889.

M. Seymour

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Irrigation of land.

To Mr. Austin
N.Y. 9.15.89

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Copied Oct. 25, 1889.

As per Circular of May 2, 1889.

No. 177

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China. August 12. 1889

The Honorable

Wm. P. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor, in compliance with the Circular from the Department of State, dated May 2nd 1888, received 2nd instant, in regard to irrigation of land, to state the following facts.

1. Irrigation of land is so general in Southern China that a comparison between irrigated and non-irrigated lands is impossible. Rice is the chief crop on which cultivators rely for support; but near Canton, and other large towns and cities, a great diversity of productions may be found; as vegetables, of all kinds are cultivated; and the lands being so subdivided as to be devoted to small parcels, and under the management of small owners, to many kinds of crops, with a view to early supplies for immediate city consumption.

The yield of good land, which has been properly fertilized and irrigated, supports a family of ⁽⁵⁾ five persons; who with each consume two pounds of rice, and other things in moderate variety & supply.

Two crops of rice and one of vegetables are produced annually when the land is well-tilled. A ton and three quarters of rice per acre each year is a fair crop. In tilling the small pieces of land about Canton, with a generous use of fertilizers, the utmost vigilance is given to irrigation.

2 + 3.

The sources of water supply are the small tributaries of the large branches of great streams; and in many places, where these are inaccessible, pools of water are held in reserve by hardening the bottoms ^{ridges} of pits and hollows, and depressed or sunken lands.

Between rows of growing vegetables, trenches filled with water, obtained from the creeks, brooks, or pools, are kept; and once or twice a day, the water is scooped from these trenches upon the raised ground, in which the roots have great-depth of loose and moist soil to promote growth.

When these trenches ^{of water} are not available, owing to scarcity of water, or to poor lands, the men and women carry, suspended from a yoke across their shoulders, two large buckets with long spouts; and sprinkle the rows of vegetables copiously. Sometimes the water for this purpose is carried in buckets a considerable distance.

In the irrigation of rice lands, which have to be submerged, the lands are divided into small patches at different levels, so that the appearance is that of a beautiful system of terraces, near a bountiful supply of water; which is raised to the upper level by chain-pumps & tread-mill driven with coo-fie power.

From the upper to lower level, the water descends so gradually as to avoid washing away the substance of fertility of upper to lower lands.

4.

The system of water distribution is generally conducted and used on the mutual or co-operative plan; which prevails in China in so many branches of industry and business as to lead one to believe co-operation is reduced to a perfect system, on the basis of equity.

5.

The character of the climate in this Province is mildness. The lowest temperature at Canton in Winter is about 37° or 38° Fahrenheit. The rainy season of March and April, with copious showers and rains of considerable frequency, during ~~spring~~ May and June, and occasional showers up to the end of August, supply crops with abundant water when most needed for the first and second rice crops.

The actual measurement of rainfall is not known. During the rainy season the water-fall is torrential at times.

The antiquity of the irrigation system in China is established.

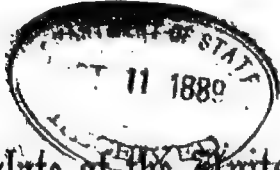
This portion of China is favored with streams, water-ways, sloughs, and natural deposits of water for the temporary season of drought; so that, besides abundance of fertilizing properties being available for agriculture and horticultural operations; the excellent supply of water required for irrigation of land, favors the production of the largest crops of which any land is capable of yielding.

Very Respectfully,

Yours obedient servant,

Charles Seymour
M. J. Paul

No. 178

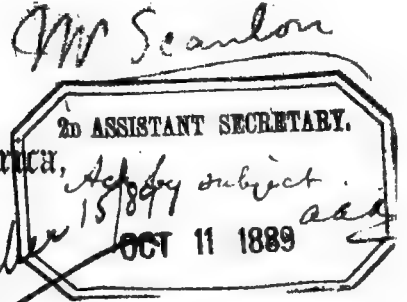


Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

M. Seymour

To the Department of State.



SUBJECT:

*Change of Viceroys, and its significance,
with special reference to Railways.*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 178

Consulate of the United States of America,



Shanghai, China.

August 19-1889

The Honorable

Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that during the past week an Imperial Edict, per hands of a high military official from Peking, was delivered to His Excellency "Chang Chih-tung", Viceroy (at Canton) of the two Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, since 1884; ordering his transfer to the two Provinces of Hunan and Hupeh, in Central China, as Viceroy, with official residence near Hankow; as soon as he shall be relieved by His Excellency "Li Han Chang", an Elder Brother of the common Viceroy, "Li Hung Chang", of Tientsin.

The Imperial mandate also specially ordered that H.E. Chang Shih-tung is not to visit Peking before going to his new post of official duties.

The event is of unusual significance at the present time, and is attracting much attention, and eliciting many conjectures.

Ordinarily, these high Chinese officials are changed about as often as once in three years; which is generally considered the term for which they are appointed; but in some cases they remain a few months, and in other cases many years. Viceroys of inferior Provinces are subject to more frequent change than those in the more important Provinces. The present case is one of importance.

Its importance consists chiefly in the fact that the subject of railways is uppermost in the minds of influential Chinese rulers; and is now occupying the attention of the Imperial Government of China, and of the prominent officials who are invested with authority in the various Provinces of the Empire of China.

But it is also important, as an illustration of the suddenness with which a public man, whose ambition and talents invited restraint, can be thrust out of mischief, when the general or larger interests of the Nation are encumbered by his action.

This sudden removal of H.E. "Chang Chih-tung", from the malthint Viceroyalty in China, to the comparatively poor and unimportant Viceroyalty in the interior, occurs when he is actively entering upon and carrying into operation several large schemes, which, perhaps, should be regarded as enterprises; including an elaborate college, the largest mint in the world, a stone faced broad and wide roadway for two or three miles along the river

privilege of Canton, the demolition of the
 old and erection of a new Examination
 Hall with accommodations for fifteen
 thousand students, the extension or creation
 of the City walls to include recent
 and contemplated improvements, and
 the establishment of a Cotton factory
 with European machinery at Canton,
 and a fleet of war-ships, and an
 extensive outfit of palatial quarters
 of vice-regal or almost Imperial proportions,
Et cetera, etc, &c, &c; all of which
 involve the expenditure of vast sums
 of money; which he contrives to raise
 by a financial system, whether
 authorized or not, that cannot fail
 to impose serious burdens upon the
 commerce and industrial resources
 of this City and Province; whose
 interests and welfare seem to be
 subsidiary to the ambition of this
 truly able and busy man,
 who never attempts to conceal
 his hatred toward foreigners, while
 ready to adopt their innovations and discoveries.

The Viceroy came to Canton in 1884 in the superb steamship, "Kwang-lae", 1,500 tons; and the first of his public acts was to close the deep ship channel between Canton and the sea, by piles and stone, to keep out foreign ships of large tonnage.

Steadily and persistently, by a system of leki tax stations and officials, all traffic by foreigners between the southern ports and the interior under the "transit-passes" provided for in Treaties, has been stopped.

Little or no respect has been shown by the Viceroy toward orders from Peking for the restoration of the ship channel to commerce; for the continuance of Treaty facilities for interior trade to foreigners; or for the settlement of just claims for losses sustained by foreigners at the hands of native mobs; but obstruction to foreigners has been his aim.

Over five millions of dollars have been expended in fortifications and so called "cost defense", without securing any formidably defensive work against vigorous warfare by a potent enemy.

The largest mint in the world, equipped with nearly one hundred coin presses, and prompt machinery, and costly appliances, has been erected at Canton, without Imperial sanction to coin silver of any value; while the copper coin scarcely represents (as "Cash" = one mile) half of the value of the raw material of which it is composed.

Commerce, which demands for development and expansion, the application of steamboat facilities on the West river, for two or three hundred miles above and beyond Canton, is shut out by the anti-foreign policy of the Viceroy.

In the midst of his apparently unwinning career, he is brought to a halt.

Viceroy "Chang Chih-tung" has kept all of the high Chinese officials about him in misery by offensive treatment; such as compelling them to wait for hours and days, according to his caprice or pleasure, upon granting an interview; and they generally felt relieved if it did not terminate in a demand for prostitution of money, or official impeachment. Not content with severe discipline upon Chinese officials about him, he has freely criticised the course of the Chinese Legation in the United States; and, recently, when giving to the Imperial Government of China his views upon the question of railways in various parts of the Empire, "Chang Chih-tung", while favoring an interior trunk line of railway between Peking and Hankow, repeatedly assailed the railway enterprise of Viceroy "Li Hung Chang"; who has nearly completed a line of railway between Tientsin and ^{the} Imperial Capital, and favors an extension of the railway system.

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A

Appended and marked $\frac{1}{A}$ is a printed copy of the translation of the report of "Chang Chih-tung", the Viceroy of the Provinces, upon railways; and which it affords the gratifying evidence that railways are occupying the attention of the Imperial Government of China and its Provincial rulers; it is to be noticed that the very able report of this talented Viceroy of Canton discloses the fact that progress is being made in the direction of a railway system in and for China; but, at the same time, he advocates the abandonment of the railway enterprise of the most progressive Viceroy and statesman in the Empire.

H. E. "Chang Chih-tung" having designated Hankow as the Southern terminus of a railway from Peking, to be built in eight years, at a cost of about eighteen thousand dollars per mile, suddenly finds himself located at Hankow, where he can develop his plan.

The entire results of the official treatment of the question of railways in and for China indicate that the great Champion of Progress, Kieny, "Li Hung Chang", of Tientsin, is "master of the situation"; and that any backward movement in regard to enterprises of this nature, will not be permitted.

Keeping in view the British railroad through Burma to the Western frontier of China; the French railways through Tonquin and Annam to the Southern frontier of China; and the Russian railway through Siberia toward Northern China; it becomes more and more apparent that the Empire of China will be compelled to create better facilities for internal communication and concentration; and that railways are to become a necessity, which is the strongest logic in China.

I am, Sir,

Very obedient servant,

Charles Seymour
 U.S. Consul.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG ON RAILWAYS FOR CHINA.

The following is the full text of the memorial on the subject of railways for China forwarded to the Emperor by His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton, as translated from the Chinese paper *Hu Pao* by the *Chinese Times*:—

Perusing carefully the words of H. M. the Empress, as contained in the communication received from the Grand Council, the memorialist perceives with what assiduous attention the Court regards the people's interests, and what importance it attaches to the requirements of coast defence.

Railways have been in vogue in Western countries for nearly a century, and they have been the principal source of their wealth and power.

At their initial stages, foreign nations only constructed trunk-lines, and it was not until traffic had been well developed and business firmly established that branch lines were extended, connecting their capitals with prefectural cities and towns. The outlays were at first enormous, but when they were completed, prince and peasant alike enjoyed their untold benefits. China is now eagerly seeking after methods by which she may preserve tranquillity within and repel invasion without. If she would augment her power, it is inevitable that she must have the superior sciences of the west. The Admiralty Board, in their memorial, have clearly explained the manifold uses of railways, which are as follows:

1. They facilitate the operations of coast defence.
2. The expenses of maintaining local armies will be curtailed.
3. Transportation of troops and military stores will be expedited.
4. Trade and commerce will flourish.
5. Mines will be opened and profitably developed.
6. Travelling will be facilitated.
7. A regular and expeditious mail service will be established.
8. The conveyance of famine relief be prompt and rapid.

According to the memorialist's humble opinion, the special point in the matter of railways which claims our attention is this: Since China has opened herself to international trade, the comparative value of her imports and exports will determine the prosperity or adversity of her commerce, and establish the happiness or misery of her people.

During recent years, the value of opium and foreign goods annually imported and consumed in China exceeds the aggregate value of all her exports by about Tls. 20,000,000. Should this unequal trade continue, China will assuredly be drained. It being now impossible to stop the

importation of opium and foreign goods, the only remedy left us is to devise measures for the increased production of native goods and their greater consumption at home and abroad.

To do this, however, there are two serious difficulties to be met. The distance from our extreme northern and western provinces to the sea coast is so enormous that transportation will be excessively toilsome and slow; besides, the quality of native goods is so coarse and their value so trifling, that unless they were improved by foreign machinery, their sale would be nearly profitless. But to bring machinery into the interior to improve these coarse and cheap native products would be extremely cumbersome without railways. When the cost of manufacturing native products and transporting them to the seaports has been reduced to its minimum, and their consumption has increased to an appreciable extent, the export duty can be greatly lessened, thereby affording encouragement to native industries. Therefore, if China would develop her native trade, and place her exports on a par with her imports in order not to suffer disadvantage in her international commerce, she must have iron roads.

China is being watched by powerful neighbours who are a source of imminent peril to her. The length of our river and sea coasts is so great, and our northern frontiers measure so many thousands of *li*, that we know not where to defend, where to fortify.

Without railways, how are we to meet the emergencies of sudden attacks? Can China have a numberless supply of skilful generals and disciplined troops? Whence will she procure the requisite quantity of arms and provisions for her numberless armies?

In order to meet the interests of Government and people alike, the first trunk-line should be built through the most eligible localities, whence future extensions may be conveniently and advantageously made.

But with regard to the Tientsin-Tungchow line, there are many reasons why its construction should be delayed.

These reasons I will submit to His Majesty's consideration.

1. The Censor Yu Luen Yuen and others in their memorial state that there is fear lest those who have been converted to foreign religions may utilize railways for stirring up trouble; also lest foreign nations who lend us funds for the construction of railways may have ulterior motives of aggression. These censors are unaware that railways are made to facilitate traveling, a matter with which native converts, whether their number be great or small, have no concern.

In constructing her railways, China can utilize her own materials and her own labour, while the salaries which she is obliged to pay for the services of foreign engineers will be a trifling item. The various foreign syndicates, in their earnest endeavours to induce China to build railways, are actuated by motives of private gain, and not by any covert intentions of aggression.

The railway and the telegraph are really inventions of practical utility, and not extravagant notions.

But the region between Tientsin and Tungchow is adjacent to our capital, and must be separately considered with regard to railways. According to what the memorialist has heard, the capitals of European countries, such as Russia, Germany, and France, are strongly safeguarded by defensive works, and are not in connection with the railways of a possible hostile neighbour. The reason why the submarine tunnel across the English Channel which was intended to connect England with the Continent by a railway was given up, was not so much on account of the arduousness of the undertaking, as the fear lest England might be in too close proximity to France, and expose herself more openly to invasion. Thus it will be seen, even foreign nations take every precaution to safeguard their capitals from danger. If the Tientsin-Taku railway should be extended to Tungchow, the approaches to the Capital ought to be rendered so strong as to be impracticable to attack—but such defensive works would cost enormous outlays which China at present is hardly prepared to afford.

2. It has been stated that the number of families in the Tientsin-Tungchow region who derive their livelihood from the cart and boat traffic is 60,000, and allowing five persons to each family there are about 300,000 persons dependent upon the present method of communication and traffic. Granting that this entire number will not be deprived of their subsistence by the introduction of railways, but that one-half of them shall be able to obtain employment in one capacity or another in connection with the proposed order of things, at least 30,000 persons, representing as many families, will be sadly affected. The length of the proposed Tungchow railway being only 200 odd *li*, and there being few intermediate stations, the number of persons who will be employed as watchmen, servants, etc., cannot be great.

It is said that England, which has 40,000 *li* of railways, employs 165,000 men. Reckoning at this rate, the Tungchow line will be able to employ only 800 persons. There being no very important cities or places in the vicinity of this railway, it will be quite difficult to develop a flourishing state of freight and passenger traffic. Moreover this proposed line, which is short, and passes through a thickly populated country, differs from other localities in that we have on the one end the national capital, and on the other the important harbour at Taku, and intermediate between these points, are valuable salt-works. As to paying compensation for the removal of graves and dwelling houses, where these are too numerous, the task is difficult and hazardous.

3. There are those who argue that although extraordinary undertakings are invariably attended with extraordinary difficulties, yet since railways are admittedly beneficial and advantageous, too great hesitancy would be unwise. They advocate the extension of the Tientsin line to Tungchow, because such a line would be profitable.

But on the other hand, they do not consider the interests of those who will be made helpless by such a step. Any scheme which involves benefit to some and detriment to others, should be thrice considered before adoption. There are those who, like Hsu Hui Feng and others, propose the construction of a line from Tê-chu in Shantung to Chining, and thence follow the old course of the Yellow River. But such a line would be quite impracticable for several reasons. The soil along the course of the Yellow River is of a loose sandy nature, and were an embankment to be made over it, the work would be both expensive and difficult. The river, also, is constantly altering its course, and many iron bridges will be required.

In the memorialist's humble opinion a grand trunk-line should be constructed from Lu-kou-chiao, a point outside of the Capital, and, passing through Honan, terminate at Hankow in Hupei. The advantages of such a line may be put under seven different headings. 1. Being located far in the interior, it will not incur any risk of being utilized by an enemy in case of war. 2. Being made to pass through vast plains and unoccupied tracts of country, the line will avoid interference with graves and residences. 3. The enormous amount of traffic and general business which this line will create will afford occupation to millions of people, none of whom need be deprived of means of support. 4. The amount of traffic on this line, as it passes through the most flourishing provinces, will be so great that not only will it pay working expenses, but

afford enormous profit. 5. Should danger ever threaten the Capital, the forces in Hupei, Hunan, Kiangsu, etc., can be concentrated in a day. And in the event of local rebellion, troops can be transported with such rapidity that a few days will suffice to quell it and restore peace. 6. With such a railway, the rich coal and iron mines in Shansi will be readily developed, and China will obtain an exhaustless supply of these articles. 7. In the event of a blockade of her coast, China need have no fear of being unable to transport cereals to Peking, as they can be taken from Chinkiang to Hankow in two or three days' time, and thence by rail conveyed to Lu-kou-chiao, which is equally distant from the Government granaries with Tungchow.

When this line is completed, it will give a marvellous impetus to inland trade, and people of all classes will find it so beneficial and profitable that it will speedily become popular, and all future extensions will be carried out without difficulty. In conveying merchandise through the interior, railways will do away with the many risks incidental to river transport, such as stealing by the crew, dampness from rain, loss through decay, etc. When our northern and north-eastern provinces have been reached by railways, China will after a score of years present a very different spectacle as a Military Power.

Those who consider an undertaking of this nature as too great, and are sceptical as to whence the enormous funds required shall be procured, should know that such an apparent difficulty is not insurmountable. The memorialist proposes to divide this line into several sections, the first section to extend from the starting point to Ching Ting, the next to extend to the north bank of the Yellow River, thence to Hsin Yang Chou, and last to Hankow. The country through which this line passes consists principally of level plains, and much labour will be saved. If a true and economical estimate of the cost of building such a line be made it will be found that Tls. 5,000 or Tls. 6,000 will suffice for each $\frac{1}{2}$ and about Tls. 1,000,000 for each section—or for the four sections, Tls. 16,000,000.

The work can be apportioned into eight years, and surely China will not find it impossible to raise Tls. 2,000,000 yearly. To raise the required capital, the Directors of the Railway Company should proceed to get subscribers to the shares, besides which the Financial and Salt Commissioner and Customs Tao'tais should, in places where general business and the salt trade are flourishing, issue share certificates and exhort merchants to subscribe to them, and those merchants and deputies who procure the greatest number of share subscribers should receive official promotion. The Company should also be permitted to borrow part of their capital for meeting current expenses. The iron to be required can be furnished by the mines in Shansi, and although its quality may be somewhat inferior to the best foreign wrought iron, yet if the raw ore be properly tempered, it will answer the purposes of railway building. At the Yü Ting-ping district and at Lu Chih in Shansi, where rich iron mines exist, the necessary furnaces and machinery should be set up to give us an ample supply of the useful metal. For constructing the first section, it will be necessary to purchase almost all our materials abroad, but after that China should use only native iron.

As a final conclusion, the memorialist considers the advantages of the Peking-Hankow line to be incomparably greater than those of the Tientsin-Tungchow line, because in the former there are no local drawbacks.

The Viceroy Li Hung-chang should undertake to appoint these Directors and Managers who were originally recommended for the China Railway Company, in order that they may take the matter in hand and proceed in a systematic manner. The Railway Company should be ordered to carry out the Shan-hai-kuan extension as was originally recommended in their memorial to the Throne, because such an extension is imperatively necessary for the protection of our north-eastern frontiers. Supposing this line is unprofitable, and unable to earn even working expenses, temporary subsidies should be afforded by the Government, to evince its considerate attitude toward railway capitalists. But the latter should not under any pretext be permitted to alter their original plan by forsaking the Shan-hai kuan extension and, solely with the view of private gain, seek to build the Tientsin-Tungchow line.

Ali is
1897
English
per

No. 179

Consulate of the United States of America

Canton, China.

August 22nd 1889

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Three Chinese Merchants of St. Augustine, Florida.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Transmitting papers in regard to the Case.
(Eight inclosures under one clasp.)

Acc. say that the case,
as stated, appears to be amply
provided for in section 6 of
the Act of 1884 to regulate
Chinese immigration; and
to depend entirely upon the
action of the Chinese Govern-
ment in respect to granting
the certificate prescribed
by that act - in respect
to the character as merchants
of the persons now seeking to
return to the U.S.

J.B.H.

No. 179 Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China. August 22nd 1889

The Honorable

Mr. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith Copies of correspondence, affidavits, and statements, marked and numbered $\frac{1}{A} \cdot \frac{2}{B} \cdot \frac{3}{C} \cdot \frac{4}{D} \cdot \frac{5}{E} \cdot \frac{6}{F} \cdot \frac{7}{G} \cdot \frac{8}{H}$ - eight in all, relating to three Chinese merchants of St. Augustine, Florida, who came, in 1888, on a visit to China, after an absence of many years; and now wish to return to the United States.

These three men named Toy King, Lee Foo, and Lee Ruen, accompanied and introduced by an esteemed and venerable citizen of the United States, (Rev. Dr. Andrew. P. Kapper, of Canton) brought undoubted testimonials in proof of

their character as merchants of
~~St. Augustine~~, Florida; and I was re-
 quested to ascertain what could
 be done to comply with requirements
 of the laws of the United States, and
 facilitate their return to Florida.

I sent their papers with a note to
 His Honor, "T'ai' Shihyung," (Tootai),
 Private Secretary of His Excellency,
 "Khang Chik tung", Viceroy of the
 Two Kiangs; and received in reply
 a courteous note (with the returned
 papers) stating that no certificates
 are issued for the return of Chinese
 to the United States; and suggesting
 that the matter should be presented
 to the notice of the Chinese Minister
 at Washington, through the Chinese
 Consul General and Consul at San Francisco.

Mr. Tsai Shyung indicates this as a plan to prevail upon the Chinese Government to resume the certificate system; which was abandoned in 1883, on the request of the Chinese Legation in Washington, after loud complaints were heard about the certificates issued by Chinese officials in China having been presented in America by persons who were not entitled to them - a fact which found explanation in the transfer of such certificates, by merchants who obtained them, to laborers who presented them.

As it is possible the suggestion of the Viceroy's Private Secretary may be acted upon by the persons interested, I deem it proper to place the facts before the Department of State, in order that such action in the case may be taken as shall be deemed appropriate.

I am, Sir,

Yours obedient servant,

Charles Seymour
W. Journal.

Enclosures
under one clasp.

Copy

X

St. Augustine, Fla. Nov. 30, 1888.
Collector of Customs

Port of San Francisco, Cal.
Dear Sir:

I wish to know whether three Chinamen
now on a visit to China, merchants of this
city, will be allowed to return. They have
specified their intentions to become citizens and have
taken out their first papers (Intentions) so called.
An early reply will greatly

Yours etc
(signed) W. A. MacWilliams.

If the three Chinamen you mention are really merchants
they can be allowed to enter this country on their return
on production of a certificate from the Chinese
Government as provided in Section 6. of the
Restriction Act of May 6, 1882, as amended by
Act of July 5, 1884. If they were former residents
of the U. S. they could be landed upon return upon
any evidence satisfactory to the Collector at port
of entry that they are "other than laborers," see
Decision of the Treasury Department of January 14, 1885,
which you can probably find by applying to the collector
of Customs.

Respectfully
(signed) E. B. Jerome
Spec. Dep. Call.

Copy

$\frac{2}{B}$

I, B. F. Oliveras, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Fourth Judicial Circuit, St. Johns County, Florida, the same being a court of Record, do hereby certify that G. A. MacWilliams Esq., whose name is subscribed to the certificate of the proof or acknowledgment of the annexed instrument and thereon written was at the time taking of the same a Justice of the Peace in and for said county duly authorized and qualified to take the same, that I am well acquainted with his hand writing and verily believe that his signature to the said certificate is genuine, and that said instrument is executed and acknowledged with the laws of this State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court at the City of St. Augustine, this 18th day of December A.D. 1888.

(signed) B. F. Oliveras.

(L. S.)

Copy

2/63

State of Florida.

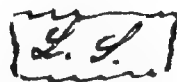
County of St. Johns.

Before me W. A. MacWilliams a Justice
of the Peace of said county and State personally
appeared B. F. Oliveros, who being by me duly
sworn, deposes and says, that he is the Clerk of
the Circuit Court of the said county and State,
that he is acquainted with and knows Toy King, Lee Foo
and Joe Buen, Chinamen residents of St. Augustine,
St. Johns County, Florida, and that said Chinamen
are merchants of said city, where they have been
doing business as such for three years last
past, and they are upright and honest men
in all their dealings, and said Chinamen
are now on a visit to China.

(signed) B. F. Oliveros

Sworn to and subscribed this 18th day of December
A.D. 1888.

(signed) W. A. MacWilliams



Justice of the Peace

St. Johns County, Florida

Copy

State of Florida.

County of St. Johns.

Before me W. A. MacWilliams a Justice of the Peace of said County and State, personally appeared, F. B. Genover, who being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the Collector of Customs of the Port of St. Augustine, Florida. That he is acquainted with and knows, Toy King, Lee Foo and Joe Buen, Chinamen residents of St. Augustine, St. Johns County, Florida and that said Chinamen are merchants of said city, where they have been engaged and doing business as such for three years past last.

(signed) F. B. Genover

Collector of Customs.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day December, A. D. 1888.

(signed) W. A. MacWilliams

L. S.

Justice of the Peace

St. Johns County, Florida

Copy

State of Florida.

County of St. Johns.

Before me W. A. MacWilliams a Justice of the Peace of said County and State personally appeared, O. B. Smith, who being by me duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is one of the firm of W. Lyon & Co. wholesale and retail grocery merchants of said County & State, and the Senator from St. Johns County, Florida.

That he is acquainted with and knows Toy King, Lee Foo and Joe Breen, Chinamen residents of St. Augustine, St. Johns County, Florida, and that said Chinamen are merchants of said City, where they have been doing business as such for three years last past, and that they are upright and honest men in all their dealings, and said Chinamen are now on a visit to China.

(signed) O. B. Smith.

Sworn to and subscribed this 18th day of December A.D. 1888.

(signed) W. A. MacWilliams
Justice of the Peace L. S.
St. Johns County, Florida.

Copy

St. Augustine, Fla. Dec. 19, 1888.
To the Honorable American Consul
Located at Canton, China.

My dear Sir:

This will be handed you by three Chinamen viz Toy King, Lee Foo and Joe Breen or one of them, they will produce to you also, evidence of their being residents and merchants of this City, that evidence is alone sufficient in our judgment to enable them to return to this Country, but to make assurance doubly sure, we would be obligated to you if you would secure or enable them to secure a certificate to this effect from the Chinese Government as provided in Section 6. of the Restriction Act of May 6, 1882, as amended by Act of July 5, 1884, see letter of the Collector of Customs of San Francisco to the affidavits appended. Anything you might do or cause to be done will confer a favor on

Yours very truly
(signed) Jordan & MacWilliams.

Copy

Consul Gayman to His Honor Tsai Lihyung,
at Viceroys' Hamen

U.S. Consulate, August 19th 1889.

Dear Mr. Tsai Lihyung.

I beg to trouble you, in the midst of your multifarious duties & engagements, with the accompanying papers, showing that three Chinese merchants of St. Augustine, Florida, now visiting in Canton and vicinity, and wishing to return to the United States, are required to produce certificates from an authorized Chinese Government official to enable them to return to the States. Rev. Dr. Hopper and I have personally interviewed these men, and examined their papers, and I also send with their papers a letter addressed to me as Consul of the United States at Canton.

These men are ready and willing to pay the required fees for such certificates, and I think it is unfair to throw all of the blame upon American officials for keeping these men out of their business in America; when the treaty & laws call for Chinese official certificates to enable them to return.

Please see if you can arrange the matter, so they can return to their business per first steamer.

There are several other similar cases pending.

Please take good care of the accompanying papers; and return them, if possible, with the certificates.

Faithfully Yours
(signed) Charles Seymour.

Copy

From the Private Secretary of H.E. the Viceroy to Hb. General.

Yamen, Canton, Aug. 19, 1889.

My dear Mr. Seymour:

Your note and the accompanying papers just to hand. I am sorry to say that this Yamen has no authority to issue certificates for Chinese merchants to return to the U.S. The system of issuing certificate has been stopped for many years. Owing to the new laws now enforcing in the U.S., there is some friction between the two governments. The proper way to enable them to return to the U.S. is that they or their guild in San Francisco should apply to the Chinese Consul General there about their grievances and inconvenience and have the matter brought before our Minister in Washington who will then be able to do what he can to request the Central Government at Peking to resume the certificate system. Before this is done, nothing can be acted upon in the provincial government.

With kind regards

Yours very truly

(signed) Tsai Tihyung.

P.S. The papers are herewith returned.

(s.d.) T.C.H.

7



CONSULAR BUREAU.

M. S. Canton

No. 180

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

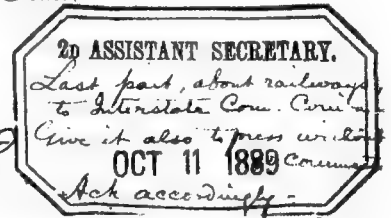
August 22. 1889

M. S. Canton

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Continuation of No. 178



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

*Transfer of Viceroys Kiang Chih-ting,
Imperial edict for Board of
High Commissioners for Railways in China.*

No. 180



Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

August 22, 1889

H. H. H. H.

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor, in continuation of the information given in my No. 178, dated 19th instant, in regard to change of Viceroy at Canton, and progress of railway matters, to state that it is generally understood Mr. "Chang Chih-tung" is doing his utmost to get the Imperial Edict reversed, so that he may remain a "Viceroy of the Two Kuangs"; as he regards his sudden transfer from this important and wealthy Viceroyalty, while he is in the midst of so many undertakings that require his attention, to the interior Province, with aversion.

Furthermore on the 5th instant an
 Imperial edict was issued establishing
 a Board of High Commissioners
 for Railways, with Mr. Li Pao-hong
 as Chief; and Marquis Tseng
 as General Manager; and as Members
 of the Board Mr. E. Li Hsing-chang,
 the Viceroy at Tientsin; Fu Kuen, Pres-
 ident of Board of Revenue; and three other
 Chinese magistrates; but omitting the
 distinguished ^{Chinese} Viceroy, Chang Chih-ting.
 So it seems China is ready to
 enter upon railway enterprises;
 and it remains to be seen whether
 Americans will be permitted to
 derive benefit from this important
 movement in China.

Yours, Sir, J. M. Adair Smith,

Charles Seymour
 Consul.

2

No. 181

Consulate of the United States of America, Canton, China.

Mr. Seymour

Agreement to

Copy sent to

Apr 11/20

Sept. 16, 1889

To the Department of State.



SUBJECT:

Sorghum

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 187

Consulate of the United States of America,



Shanghai, China. September 11, 1889

The Honorable

Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state,
in reply to Circular of the
Department of State, dated
July 13th 1889, in regard to
"Sorghum", that although the
Sugar exports of this Province
and Fuzhou District, in 1888,
amounted to eight millions of
Dollars (M. L.), it was all produced
from "Sugarcane"; and I cannot
learn that "Sorghum" is produced
in Southern or Central China.

I have sent through a friend,
to Northern China for "Sorghum" seeds,
which, on arrival, will be sent to the Department
of State. Good "Sorghum" is north of the "rice-belt".

Sorghum and millet are staples.

The adaptation of food to the climatic needs of mankind is wonderfully demonstrated in the production of the various Asiatic zones; and the human products, ranging from Southern rice-eaters to Northern bean-eaters, are as clearly defined as their soil-products.

At the North, Sorghum - stalks, after the saccharine is formed at, are used for fuel; and the juice, as molasses, sweetens the millet, which would otherwise be practically unwholesome.

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully,

Charles Seymour

W. H. Foul.

in
No. 182
Consulate of the United States of America,
Canton, China
Sept. 16, 1889
Mr. Seymour
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SUBJECT:
Transmitting report required by Harbor Circular
ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:
"Pilots, Light-dues, Tonnage-dues, Quarantine."

(Filed for publication)

No. 182

Consulate of the United States of America.

Canton, China. Sept 16, 1889

The Honorable

Wm. J. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit
herewith my report on "pilotege,"
"light-dues, tonnage-dues, and"
"guarantee"; and a printed copy
of "regulations of the Chinese"
"pilotege service for the Port of"
"Canton"; in compliance with
the "Harbor Circular" of the
Department of State, dated July
15-1889; and to state that
the only available copy of the
Official exhibit of the "Chinese
System of Light-houses" was
sent from this Consulate to the "Hydro-
graphic Bureau" of the Navy, immediately
after its publication, early in 1889.

1/A

2/E

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Seymour
W. H. Gould.

Inclosures
 $\frac{1}{A}$ and $\frac{2}{B}$
under one clasp.

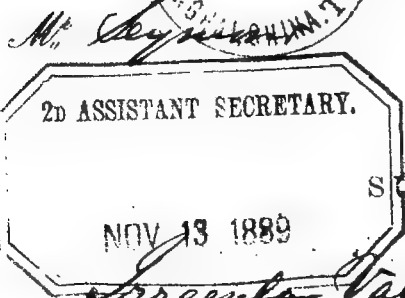
on

No. 183

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

Sept. 21, 1889



To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Irregular Valuations and certificates.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

{ *Shippers' option as to place for certifying* }
{ *Consular Inquiries causes mischief.* }
{ *Transmitting $\frac{1}{4}$ Mem^l. true value* }
{ *and charges of fire-crackers at Canton.* }

No. 183

Consulate of the United States of America.

Canton, China. Sept 21. 1888

The Honorable

Wm. P. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to bring to your notice the fact that for many years past shippers of Canton goods to the United States have been permitted, contrary to every well-established principle and usage of business in other countries, to get their invoices certified at either of two consulates, regardless of the place of actual production, purchase, or shipment; and, by exercising this option, have prevented the honest shippers from enjoying fair competition with business rivals who were less scrupulous.

One of the objects of leaving shippers to make choice of the Consulate at which they will have their invoices certified, is, to get rid of that close inspection of valuations and "deductible charges", which can only be maintained by having the invoices certified at the place where the goods are produced, bought and sold, and originally shipped to ultimate destination.

Five and again, dispatches have been sent out by the Department of State, to the Consulates, on the subject; but, so long as a Consul is not permitted to withhold his certificate, and so long as the invoices are permitted at the Custom Houses, the shippers do as they please.

3

The Consuls have no inclination to wrangle over the matter whether invoices of Canton goods produced, bought and sold, packed, marked, addressed, and shipped from Canton to purchasers and consignees in the United States, shall be certified at Canton or Hong Kong; but the shippers have no right to get their invoices certified at an entre-pôt, where the goods are neither produced, prepared for market or shipment, bought or sold, although it be a place of transshipment from river craft to ocean vessels.

The reputable and honorable firms engaged in commerce at Canton have found it necessary to withdraw from certain branches of business, because of their inability to compete with rivals whose methods enable them to evade the requirements as to "dutiable valuations" of Merchandise shipped to the United States. Silk goods are here particularly referred to.

4/

Mr. Russell and Company (the
dominant and honorable American
Firm, with branches established at
nearly all of the Chinese Coast
ports) today informed me that
their New York house had recently
written that Canton fire-crackers
(known as "44⁵/₁₀₀") were offered to buyers
in New York at 49^{1/2} with freight and
all charges paid from China to New York,
(American duty unpaid); with guarantee
that the duty at N.Y. Custom House
should not exceed 20¢. at 100 To
duty on the "dutiable valuation"
after deducting "charges".

At those rates, ^{fair} "competition" ceases.

In 1887 (April 19th) the holders
of Canton fire-crackers met at their
consulate, and agreed to adhere to a
schedule of "deductible charges" thereon,
by written agreement; and there
has since been no perceptible
deviation from the scale agreed upon.

One or two Hong Kong firms having
branch houses at Canton did not participate
in the agreement, or ~~the~~ buy a ship fire-crackers.

This year I found one of those Hong Kong firms, through their Agent or branch-house in Canton, was a large buyer and shipper of fire-crackers for the United States trade; and I personally inspected invoices of several of their shipments to New York, certified at the United States Consulate in Hong Kong.

One (No. 982) of those invoices, unlike any others that have come under my observation, reads thus:—^{No. 982} Invoice of Fire-Crackers. Messrs Melcher & Co's shipper per American Ship "Pactolus".—Assigned to Lazard Freres—NY Certified April 2. 1889—

1250 pkgs - 8 boxes each = 10,000 boxes ^{64/40}
Extra gold dragon brand "Chau Kuan Shing"
(maker's name) at $22\frac{1}{2}$ = £979. 3. 4 Stg
Less freight payable in N.Y. $85. 17. 6$..

$23/-$ $7/8$ \pounds 293. 5. 10
Commission \pounds 5. 813. 97
 $229. 77$
 \pounds 5. 584. 20

Less freight from Canton } \pounds 22. 50 }
to Hong Kong }
Freight, stamps, postages } \pounds 43. 40 }
Insurance & telegrams } \pounds 177. 30 }
Marine insurance } \pounds 177. 30 }
Less Canton Charges \pounds 243. 20
 \pounds 5341. 00
 $1789.$
Dutiable value \pounds 3552. 00

((The Cost of the goods at Canton is ignored or omitted; and the price $22\frac{1}{2}$ Stg 1/11 Stg in N.Y. is the starting point.))

The same firm, Messrs. Melcher & Co., also have invoices of silk goods certified at the Canton Consulate for Simon Ho, New York; and I am unable to determine with any certainty whether their prices and "deductible charges" are correct or not.

But I do not see why a plain transaction about fire crackers, made in Canton, for shipment to New York, should be converted from Mexican money into British sterling money; and then converted back into original Mexican money; and all of the charges deducted as if originally purchased in Canton; when the shipper gets his invoice certified at a British port, in a British Colony, and price stated in sterling (British) money; and utterly ignores the place or country where the goods were produced, packed, bought and sold, and shipped, except to claim deduction of all the charges allowed to actual shippers from Canton, whose purchases and prices are correctly stated in Mexican money.

At Hong Kong all business is based on Mexican money. Neither at Hong Kong, Canton, or New York, is British sterling money the currency or money in which values are expressed. Neither Melcher & Co. or Legend Freres are British firms.

Now, as the result of this exam-
ination of the Lagard & Co. of New York,
 I notice another firm competing
 for this business by invoicing
 fire crackers at 5-5 Mexican,
 less 2% discount, and the
 "deductible charges", as in invoice
 No. 533, certified by me for them
 Archbold, Kuhn & Co. as shippers,
 leaving the dutiable value only
 36 Mexican - equal to about
 26½¢ U.S.C., while the lowest price
 at which wealthy old firms say they
 buy the same brand and quality
 of goods is 58½¢ to 5-7½ Mexican.
 As these goods usually go in lots
 of 625 pkgs = 5,000 boxes; or in lots
 of 1250 pkgs = 10,000 boxes; and the
 duty is 100% on what remains
 after deducting "charges", it will
 be seen that even the small
 difference of one or two cents per
 box is sufficient to make from
 \$50.00 to \$200.00, which amounts to
 a good commission alone, and controls
 the business.

07

If Shippers know as they do know that they can get their invoice, certified where they please, I am unable to hold shippers to strict account for the accuracy of their invoices.

A couple of years ago I felt it was my duty to inform the Collector of Customs in New York that the same man who buys fire-crackers and silk goods in Canton for Messrs. Hatcher, T. & Son, Stoughton Street, was invoicing 16 inch hem-stitched silk hdkfs (1200 dozen) at \$1.40 dozen, or about \$1.10 doz., per dozen; and that reputable old firms informed me they had no knowledge of such low prices for those goods; and the Custom House Officer in New York plainly showed the Consignees, Messrs. Simon & Co., my comments. The result was exhibition of anger toward me by both shipper and consignee. That is scarcely fair treatment on the part of revenue officials to business officers in such a case.

I respectfully submit that the Treasury Department, through the Custom Houses, should firmly insist to appraisals of all goods from Canton when the invoices of the same are not certified at Canton. So long as invoices of Canton goods can be certified elsewhere, and recognized by the Custom Houses as valid, so long shippers will continue to exercise their option. If shippers of Canton goods get their invoices certified in a British port and Colony, they ought not to be allowed to include in their invoices as "deductible charges," the "Lekin tax," the "Export-duty," the "bounty" & "Coolie Expenses," &c. &c. for none of these items occur in business at Hong Kong.

Hong Kong is an entre pot; and not the place where silks, matting, fire-crackers, and other leading exports of China are produced, packed, or marketed, or originally shipped to the United States.

Dispatches to the Consulate
cannot change the objectionable
custom of allowing invoices of
good produced, bought, sold, packed,
and shipped in China, to be certified
in a British port and Colony;
which grows nothing, produces
nothing, and is nothing but an
entre-port, and a place of transship-
ment, and not a market for China.

If invoices of goods from Holland,
or Belgium, or Switzerland, sent to the
City of London or Liverpool for trans-
shipment to the United States, were
certified in England; there might be
some reason in allowing invoices
of Chinese goods to be certified in
a British Colony.

But, apart from
the considerations mentioned, the
practice of certifying invoices of
Chinese goods at an American
consulate in a British Colony,
leads to a fictitious or unreliable
view of international commerce.

Goods exported from China to the United States are made to appear as business between the United States and the British dominions.

Respectfully submitting these facts for your consideration,
I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul.

Sept.
21. 1889.

Reference is respectfully made to the accompanying and appended Memo. of "charges" on fire-crackers of red paper
since 19. 1887 by Canton merchants.
The Boston House at New York should now adopt ~~57 1/2~~ ^{58 1/2} ~~if not~~ ^{if not} "matter", or 57 1/2 ^{if matter} as the market price ^{in Mexican} at Canton. The Bureau - less two per cent discount, and the charge as specified on list. This will straighten out fire-crackers. It is a just valuation for 64. } C.S.
21, 58 1/2 ~~if not matter~~, + 57 1/2 ~~if matter~~.

1/A

A

(FIRE-CRACKERS.)

United States Consulate, Canton.

APRIL 19TH, 1887.

At a meeting of nearly all of the shippers of fire-crackers from Canton to the United States of America, held this day at the Consulate of the United States of America, in Canton, China, convened by request of the United States Consul, for the purpose of securing agreement among the shippers of fire-crackers upon uniform and correct "charges," for exemptions from duty under the United States Tariff Law of 1883; and to consider the advice and requirements of American consignees of fire-crackers from Canton shippers for corrected invoices, in conformity with certain rulings or Court decisions; which are understood to exempt from United States duty "covering of any kind" upon imported goods in the United States; (including the paper wrappers on bunches of fire-crackers, the cost of putting them on, and all expenses attending preparation by packing," "&") the undersigned principal shippers of fire-crackers from Canton to the United States, hereby set forth the following facts, for the information of the United States Consul, as to Consular certificates of invoices of shipments of fire-crackers; and for transmission to the Department of State, and to the Treasury Department, of the United States, as to collection of duties; which facts have been derived from careful and thorough investigations through what we regard as trustworthy business channels.

There have been several changes during the past two years in regard to likin taxes on fire-crackers and other commercial commodities known as "Canton goods;" and these changes in local likin taxes have caused fluctuations in cost and prices of goods. Recent additions have been made by the Chinese authorities to the likin taxes, ostensibly, to cover the expenses of war and defensive works about Canton.

These have necessitated a revision of deductible charges in Consular invoices of shipments of fire-crackers.

Furthermore Canton shippers are informed by American consignees that all expenses incurred for packages for and packing of goods are exempt from duty under the decision of the United States Court; and demands are made upon Canton shippers for corrected invoices in accordance with the actual facts.

While fire-crackers at Canton are usually sold by Chinese-makers to foreign shippers delivered free on board steamboats at Canton; it is clearly known that every paper, and box, and package, in which the fire-crackers are packed, are merely to protect the fire-crackers from damage by exposure to the atmosphere, and by handling; and that before the fire-crackers can be used, all of these coverings, papers, boxes, &c. in which they are packed, have to be stripped off from the fire-crackers, and become comparatively valueless.

We therefore, after carefully investigating the various items of "charges," which under the United States Tariff Law of 1883, are "not to be estimated as part of the value" of fire-crackers "in determining the amount of duties thereon," declare the following are true and correct charges to be deducted from the price, value, or cost of fire-crackers packed and ready for shipment viz: _____

On round lots of ten thousand (10,000) boxes; or say 1,250 packages—each 8 boxes—each 40 parcels or bunches of 64 counts each and 72 counts each, respectively.

On round lots of ten thousand (10,000) boxes; or say 1,250 packages—each 8 boxes—each 40 parcels or bunches of 64 counts each and 72 counts each, respectively.		usual price	set down
		64s.	72s.
Export Duty paid at Canton Custom House		\$460.	\$540.
Likin Taxes		82.	94.
Boxes 10,000		570.	680.
Paper linings in 10,000 boxes		80.	30.
Box labels on 10,000 boxes		30.	30.
Double paper wrappers stamping & labor putting on 400,000 bunches		330.	335.
Wages Braiding 400,000 bunches		90.	95.
Gold chops & putting on 400,000 bunches		100.	100.
Rattans & rattaning 1,250 packages		62.	62.
Boat & Coolie hire		35.	35.
Matting (when used) 1,250 packages	(matting wrappers often omitted)	100.	100.
Total Mexican Dollars		\$1,889.00.	\$2,051.00.

*1250 packages
cheap, and
very seldom sold 72s.
the kind 72s. seldom
sold 64s. 170s.*

(Signed).

RUSSELL & Co., per T. B. Cunningham.

HERBERT DENT & Co.

CARLOWITZ & Co., per P. Sachse.

PUSTAU & Co.

SIEMSEN & Co., per J. Ruff.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., per J. Kramer

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

Nearly all of the pine-crackers }
from Santa Fe to the south only }
and are usually 64.5/40.5 in size. Quantity

Sept 1889 at Canton
the 20 cent price is 10¢
N.Y. Canton Home value 10¢
Sept 1889 at Canton
the 20 cent price is 10¢
N.Y. Canton Home value 10¢

o
n
No. 1884
1889
Consulate of the United States of America,
Canton, China. *note marriage*
875
Sept 30 1889
Mr. Seymour
To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Including Certificate of Marriage.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

*Marriage of Rev. Oran F. Winser
and Miss Sophie Gray Preston.*

No. 184

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China. Sept 30. 1889

The Honorable

Wm. D. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit
herewith Certificate of Marriage of
Rev Oliver L. Wines and Miss
Sophie Gray Preston, citizens of
the United States residing at Canton, China.

Very Sir

Your obedient servant

Charles Seymour

U.S. Consul

The Enclosure

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

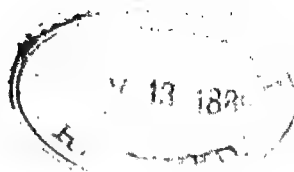
CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CANTON, CHINA, *July 29th A.D.* 1889.

I *Charles Seymour* Consul of the United States
at *Canton, China* do hereby certify that on this *29th* day
of *July* A. D. 1889 at the *Preston Memorial Church* in the city of
Canton, China, *Reverend Oscar F. Wisner* aged *30* years, born
in *Wilton Junction, in the State of Iowa*,
and now residing in *Canton, China*, and
Miss Sophie Gray Preston aged *24* years, born in
Canton, China, and now residing
in *Canton, China*, were united in marriage before me
and in my presence by *Reverend Benjamin C. Henry* who is
authorized by the laws of *the United States of America*
to perform Such a ceremony, In witness whereof I have hereto Subscribed my
name, and affixed the Seal of the consulate at *Canton, China*,
this *29th* day of *July* A. D. 1889 and of the Independence
of the United States the *one hundred and fourteenth*.

Charles Seymour

United States Consul.



Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China. *Sept 30. 1889*

M. Seymour

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Transmitting Quarterly Account and Returns.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Enclosures as per list.

No. 185-

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

Sept 30. 1889

The Honorable

Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Account, vouchers, and returns of this Consulate, for the quarter ended this day, as per enclosed list of inclosures.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Seymour

U.S. Consul

List of Inclosures. viz:

✓ 1. Digest of Police Book.

✓ 2. Record of Notarial Services.

✓ 3. Summary of Business.

✓ 4. Quarterly Account in duplicate.

✓ 5. Envelope containing Vouchers " " "



Consular Rm
W Scanlon

77
No. 186

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China. *Recd. 2nd 1889*

M. Seymour

To the Department of State.

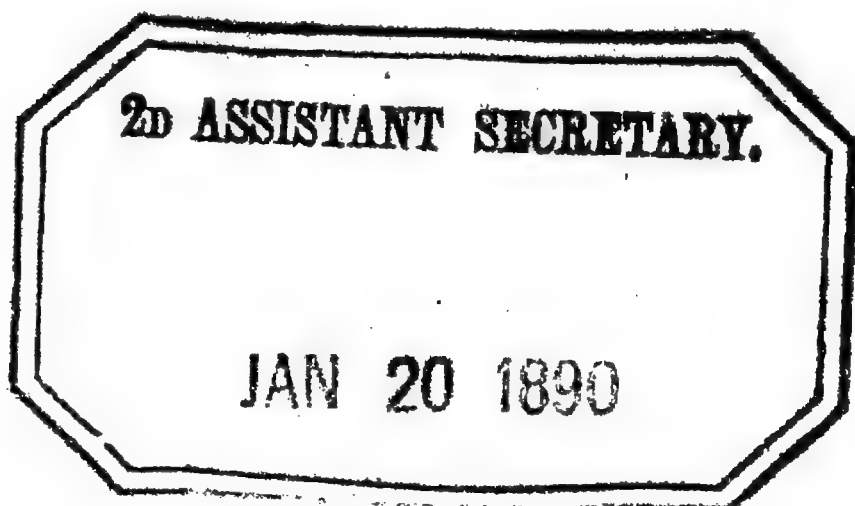


SUBJECT:

Change of Viceroys of the Kwangsi.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

To Secy. Jan 27



Mr. Wharton

I suggest that this
be answered as read with
interest, and that the
passage about the Canton
Mint be copied to Treasury
for the information of the
Director of the Mint -
[By the way, a sound, air-tight
straw is a good Director of the
Mint.]

ack

Dr. [REDACTED]

ack. file

Passage [REDACTED] to

mind. med. [REDACTED] ahead

2 expl. to [REDACTED]

Jan. 22/90 WbW

On advice

You may
desire to see this

WbW

Jan 17 / 90

No.

Consulate of the United States of America.

Canton, China.

The Honorable *William D. Wharton*
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to inform
you that on Saturday 30th Novem-
ber 1889 Mr. Galleney, "Chang Hiltun",
who has been Viceroy of the two Provinces
since June 1884, embarked on
the German mail Steamship
"Prussia" at Hongkong for
Shanghai, en route to his new
post near Hankow as Viceroy
of the two Provinces of Hupoh
and Henan, in Central China.
His successor at Canton is
Mr. Galleney, "Li Han Chang",
elder brother of the eminent
Statesman Li Hung Chang, of Peking.

V

The change occurred on the 14th instant; and on the 19th instant H. C. Chang Chih-tung removed from the city of Canton to Khamson eleven miles East of this City.

The transfer of H. C. Chang Chih-tung from the wealthiest City and Province of China to the poorest Vicerealty in the interior was contrary to his plans and wishes; and he did neglect to employ all means to prevent or delay his sudden removal from Canton in the midst of his unfinished schemes, which, like many of his wild enterprises or achievements, show small profits for large expenditures, and consume vast sums of money.

The first of his official acts was to destroy the deep-water ship channel between Canton and the sea by piles and stones, ostensibly as a measure of safety in defense of Canton against the French war-ships in 1884; but the sudden injury to navigation at that time was followed by deposits of over two hundred junk loads (carrying over one hundred tons per junk) of stone in 1886, one year after peace was declared between China and France; notwithstanding the remonstrances of the foreign boards at Canton, and of the foreign Legations in Peking; and one of the last of his official acts in 1889 was to order from Europe iron pillars, beams, and other apparatus for a military bridge, to be quickly opened and closed, over a channel of sufficient width to allow ships to pass after the removal of stones and piers.

It is not yet certain that his successor will complete the work of restoring the deep-water channel to navigation; while it is generally believed the new Viceroy will not attempt to assume the expensive task of carrying into effect some or all of the schemes launched by his reckless predecessor.

The new Mint at Canton is the largest in the world; but as yet the Imperial sanction has not been obtained for coining silver dollars or subsidiary coins of silver; and the high price of copper presents any profit in coining "Cash" of the old established form with a square hole in the center of each coin; which represents only one tenth of a cent. This large establishment costing over a million dollars, with about one hundred coin-presses, and a superb outfit, from a large Birmingham firm, is one of the many monuments of "Chaing" folly.

The "Cash" when coined scarcely represents the value of the material of which it is made, even with 60% of copper and 40% of brass.

To cover the loss, the Viceroy "Chang" ordered that only one thousand of his "Cash" should be issued for a Tael (about \$1.39) instead of 1080 for a Mexican dollar as heretofore; and the common people manifest a decided purpose to adhere to the use of the old "Cash" at the former rate.

Thus the "issue" is between three obstacles - without Imperial sanction, without chance for profit, and without a demand for the new issue.

At the same time a Corps of European Assayers have been waiting at Canton for instructions to explore and test the mineral resources of Southern China under Contract, already made by ~~the~~ "Chang Chieh-tung";

who contemplated establishing
smelting works for Chinese ore.

Furthermore, there is another
corps of skilled mechanics at Canton,
who arrived about a month ago from
England to superintend the construction
of buildings to cover six and a
half acres, in which they were to
place a full outfit of machinery,
purchased and paid for by
H^o "Chung Chik-tung", for a large
cotton-spinning and cotton-weaving
manufactory at Canton; and it
remains a question whether this
cotton factory is to be located at
Canton, or in the valley of the
Lan-tze.

The erection of a Road
for a distance of two or three miles,
with a wide street, along the
river frontage of Canton; and the
erection of a new "Examination Hall"
for the accommodation of fifteen thousand
students, when computing for literary degrees;
and the extension of the City wall are
items of contemplated business for which
preliminary arrangements had been made.

for the so called military, defense
works and munitions of war
at and about Canton, and between
this City and the sea, costing over
five millions of dollars; and for
the extensive Viceroys' College
buildings covering a third of the
College ground of twenty acres;
and for the great naval and
military schools at Whampoa;
and numerous other works in
operation, His Excellency "Chang
Shih-ting" seemed to have
had ample financial resources, while
responding liberally to the demands
from Peking for remittances to the
Imperial government, although
he claims, and professes, to be a
poor man.

His financial system
was extremely simple; as it
consisted of levies upon all branches
of trade and industry; and upon all
commodities produced, imported and
exported, under the head of "Kin" duties.

Healthy Chinamen were plainly reminded of the burpits they and their ancestors enjoyed under the fostering care of a beneficent Government, which now requires aid and support from opulent beneficiaries and subjects, who should cheerfully and generously manifest their grateful appreciation. Heretofore, in their part, to comply with the Viceroy's intention usually elicited the suggestion that those who were so ungrateful as to be unwilling to make any sacrifices for their country ought to be deprived of the privilege of worshipping the tombs & tablets of their ancestors, as it would be only mockery; and that he deemed it proper to seal the doors of their family or clan temples, in which their ancestors were worshiped.

As a result of this nature, the required funds came.

The provisions of Treaties, for promoting traffic between the Treaty Ports and interior, under the "Transit Pass" system, were rendered nugatory and of no effect by "Chang Chieh-tung's" plan of establishing numerous "Lekin stations" along all of the trade routes, and within a hundred yards of the Canton Custom House, and authorizing "Lekin officials" or tax gatherers to seize merchandise of foreign and native merchants, under pretext that "Lekin dues" had not been paid thereon.

After much controversy through the various Consulates, the seized goods would be released, if found to be the property of foreign merchants; but if owned by natives, confiscation was the least of penalties and punishments.

In this way native carriers were intimidated, and prevented from engaging in the "Transit Pass" traffic of foreign merchants with the interior.

This feature of Liang Shichang's anti-foreign policy makes it certain that his removal to the valley of the Goutze, where foreign merchants have most successfully carried on traffic with the interior of China, will result disastrously to the commercial interests of foreign merchants.

He is known in all parts of the Chinese Empire as the most intensely anti-foreign Viceroy in China; as well as one of the highest of scholars; and almost without a peer in controversy or argument; and a man of untiring energy and industry; who scarcely sleeps one sixth of the time; and utterly ignores the treaty rights of foreigners; the intimation of the powerless "Tsing-li Yamen" (Foreign Office at Peking); and relies upon the native prejudice against foreigners to sustain his actions.

The discussion and consideration of the important subject of introducing a system of Railways for China having been entrusted to the Viceroys and Governors throughout the Empire, by the Imperial Government during the past year, the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, "Chang Chieh-tung", indulged in a severe criticism upon the railway in process of construction, and partly in operation, under the auspices of "Li Hung Chang", the most prominent of Chinese Statesmen, who is striving to complete the railway between Tientsin and Peking.

As a further means of diverting support from the railway favored by "Li Hung Chang", the unflinching Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, in a "Memorial to the Throne", advocated the construction of a "Central Great Trunk Line between Peking and Hankow" as the first railway enterprise to engage the attention and favor of the Government.

"Chang Chih-ting", who has always opposed "Li Hung Chang" as the progressive Statesman of China, recommended the immediate abandonment of "Li Hung Chang" railway, on the pretext that when it goes into full operation, it will deprive many thousands of natives of their present means of support on the banks.

The sudden transfer of "Chang Chih-ting" from Canton to a point near Hankow was generally heralded as evidence of the purpose of the Imperial Government to engage leniently in the enterprise he had recommended; but it began to be a well-defined piece of splendid revenge on the part of "Li Hung Chang", who had power and influence to get his enemy, "Chang Chih-ting", sent to the interior, where he could develop his plans for the railway between Hankow and Peking at his leisure.

And to emphasize the "compliments" of the great ~~statement~~ to his assistant, "Li Hong Chong" had a trusted brother sent to Canton as Viceroy, to relieve the astute "Chang Chih-tung".

The new Viceroy is a man of considerable experience in public affairs, is now over seventy years of age, amiable and courteous; but those who have been acquainted with him elsewhere agree that he has never said or done anything remarkable; and that he very politely contrives to avoid compliance with any requests made upon him, and thus illustrates the essence and spirit of "Mandarinism".

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul

No. 187

Consulate of the United States of America

Canton, China.

Dec. 4th 1889

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Applications for Passports, and Visas.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Two blank forms appended hereto.



Ans. 18/90

Department of State,
CONSULAR BUREAU,

April 3, 1890.

ans. say that the cir-
cumstances do not jus-
tify the expense of printing
and sending out to China
special forms of application for passport
citizens of the U.S. for resident-

H. C.
F.

No. 187

Consulate of the United States of America.

Canton, China.

Dec: 4. 1889

The Honorable

Wm. T. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to respectfully
suggest that the accompanying form
of application for passport (marked $\frac{1}{A}$)
is not so well adapted to the requirements
of American citizens residing in China as
it is to those of American citizens
residing in the United States of America;
and that a form of application which
would omit the words erased would be
more suited to the circumstances of
American missionaries and merchants
who have resided in China from ten
to forty years, and who have little or
no intention or prospect of again
permanently residing in America.

$\frac{1}{A}$

2

When these blank forms are sent or handed to old American residents in China, to be filled as "applications for passports," very few persons can make the necessary erasures and alterations in order to get their applications in proper form to transmit to the Legation; and much time and delay occurs in getting their applications in shape, especially if the applicants are in the interior, or distant from the Consulate.

There is scarcely a Province in the Empire of China where there is not some mission or hospital or school established by Protestant or Roman Catholic missionaries or Mission Societies from Europe or America.

And as yet, with the exception of the French Roman Catholic Missions and missionaries, no European or American missions or missionaries are recognized as having any rights to reside, buy, and build, in the interior; and the "passes" or "passports" of American citizens in China only permit them "to travel".

In the case of the French missionaries their passports are issued by the Imperial Government of China through the French Legation, and are never seen in the French Consulates; but the fact is well known that notwithstanding the discrepancy between the Chinese and French versions or texts of the Treaty of October 25th 1860, between China and France, regarding rights of French Roman Catholics in the interior of China; they have continued for about thirty years to reside and build in the interior.

The British, German, and United States Governments have apparently not deemed it advisable to demand interior rights which the French Roman Catholics have been permitted to exercise.

In one notable instance the Chinese authorities raised objection to the settlement of claims of American citizens for losses sustained at the hands of native mobs in the Province of Kwang Si in 1886, on the ground or pretext that the "applications" and "pans" or "panshoh" only stipulated for the right "to travel"; and the policy of the last Viceroy of the Two Kwangs (now and recently transferred to the Viceroyalty of Hupoh and Hunan in Central China) seemed to be, that, according to Treaty between China and the United States of America, the American missionaries in the interior had "to travel".

As this touches upon an important question, involving alike missionary and commercial interests in the Interior of China; and calls for a fuller statement upon these matters with reference to existing and possibly future Friction, I will endeavor to present them more fully in another dispatch upon rights of foreigners in the Chinese Empire; and in the meantime will merely point out the objectionable or unnecessary features of the "Application" for "passes" or "passports" as herein stated; and also append copies of the "passes" issued to the applicants, showing that the right "to travel" does not quite meet the needs of American residents in China; or come up to the privilege conceded to French Roman Catholic missionaries.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

Charles Seymour

W. Counsel

Feb 8/90.

This dispatch has been delayed in transmission for verification of items in No 187, and to be accompanied by the fuller statement in No 189.

[Form of July, 1888.]

NATIVE.

Fee for Passport, - - - \$1.00.
 Fee for filling out application
 in duplicate, - - - .50
 Fee for administering oath in
 duplicate, - - - .50

No.

ISSUED,, 18.....

I,, ^{a native}~~a naturalized~~ and loyal citizen of the United States,
 do hereby apply to the Legation of the United States at.....for a passport
 for myself and wife, and my minor children as follows:born
 at.....on the.....day of....., 18....., and

In support of the above application, I do solemnly swear that I was born at
, in the State of....., on or about the
day of....., 18.....; that my father is a
 citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent resi-
 dence being at....., in the State of....., where
 I follow the occupation of.....; that I left the United States on the
day of....., 18....., and am now temporarily sojourning at
; that I am the bearer of Passport No....., issued by.....
 on the.....day of....., 18.....; that I intend to return to
 the United States.....with the purpose of residing and per-
 forming the duties of citizenship therein; and that I desire the passport for the purpose
 of *serving as a Missionary of the American - Mission*
in the Province of

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Further, I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United
 States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to
 the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of
 evasion: So HELP ME GOD.

Consulate

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT.....

Sworn to before me, this.....day of....., 18.....

DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT.

Age :.....years.	Mouth :
Stature :.....feetinches, Eng.	Chin :
Forehead :	Hair :
Eyes :	Complexion :
Nose :	Face :

IDENTIFICATION.

....., 18.....

I hereby certify that I know the above-named personally,
 and know him to be a native-born citizen of the United States, and that the facts stated in his
 affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[Address of witness.]

NOTE.—This form is to be filled out in duplicate, one copy being retained on the files of the Legation and the other forwarded with the
 quarterly returns to the Department of State. It may be so filled out by the applicant, in which case no fee therefor is chargeable.

No.



I,

Consul of the United States of America at
..... having received an application
from a citizen of the United States
for a passport to ~~travel in~~ The Province of

have, under the provisions of

THE TIENTSIN TREATY

issued this pass, and have to request that the Chinese Authorities, Civil
and Military, on examining it, will allow Mr.
safety and freely to ~~pass~~, and in case of need to give him all lawful aid
and ~~protection~~.

Given under my hand and
the impression of the seal of
the Consulate of the United
States at ~~X~~ this
~~X~~ day of ~~X~~ 188 .
~~X~~ ~~X~~ ~~X~~ ~~X~~ Consul.

GOOD FOR ONE YEAR.

For Viceroy's authentication

大亞美理駕合眾國欽命

為

給執照事茲據本國人

稟稱欲往

省地

方游歷請給護照等因本領事按照津約繕此執照給

收執合請

大清文武員弁驗照放行不可留難如遇事故務須隨時保護

須至執照者

給

持往游歷

省地方

年月

日給

大清

加印照行

第

號

限用壹年

n

No. 188

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1890
RECEIVED

Consulate of the United States of America,
Canton, China. *Recd. 31-1889*

John H. ...
Feb 1 1890

Seymour

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Transmitting Account, Teachers, & Returns.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 188

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China. Dec. 31st 1889

The Honorable

Wm. D. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Account, vouchers, and returns, required for the quarter and year ended this day, from this Consulate, as per subjoined list of inclosures.

I am, Sir,

Dear Madam or Sir,

Charles Seymour

U. S. Consul.

List of inclosures, viz:

- ✓ 1. Digest of American Books.
- ✓ 2. Chinese Advertisements for 1889.
- ✓ 3. Record of American Services.
- ✓ 4. Summary of American Business.
- ✓ 5. Names of Persons Employed by.
- ✓ 6. List of Disputes to the Dec. 31, 1889.
- ✓ 7. Report of the American Consulate for 1889.
- ✓ 8. Register of American Residents.
- ✓ 9. Quarterly Report of the American Consulate.
- ✓ 10. Vouchers - 10 sets in duplicate.

T.M.

Form No 123.

Names of persons employed at the United States Consulate at Canton, China.			
Name.	Place.	Of what country a citizen or subject.	Rank Date of nomination certificate
Charles Heymans	Canton.	United States of America	Counsel 1882. 1882.
Chinnoy Hoo	Canton	China	Interpreter Jan 1/27 1889
Lee-ü-lin	Canton	China	Chinese Writer 1881.
Leo Greich	Swatow	Germany.	U.S. Consul (not June 1889) succeeded Baron von Seckendorff, (remained in Canton as German Consul)

Dec 31 1889
 Charles Heymans
 U.S. Consul

1. 1st of Marriages of American Citizens in Canton, China, during 1889, in the presence of the P. L. Council.

January 29, 1889, David MacRae (British), 33 years of age, and Miss Alice Seymour (American), 26 years of age; as per certificate forwarded in dispatch No. 163 dated April 8th 1889 to Department of State.

January 29, 1889, William McChure (British), 32 years, and Miss Margaret Ann Baird (American), 20 years; as per certificate forwarded in dispatch No. 163 dated April 8th 1889 to Department of State.

July 29, 1889, Oscar F. Pinner (American), 30 years, and Miss Sophie Gray Preston (American), 24 years; as per certificate forwarded in dispatch No. 184 dated September 30th 1889 to Department of State.

Also
Married at Swatow, China, in the presence of the U. S. Consular Agents.
John M. Foster (American) and Miss Clara M. Hess (American);
as per certificate forwarded in dispatch No. 163 dated April 8th 1889 to Department of State.

Dec 31
1889
Charles Seymour
W. L. Young

No. 189

Consulate of the United States of America

Canton, China.

Feb. 8, 1890

M^r Seymour

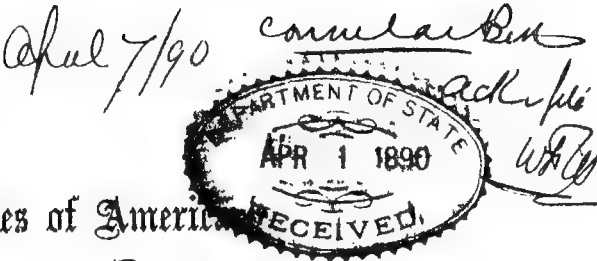
To the Department of State.

D. H. Clair

SUBJECT:

American and Chinese Affairs.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:



No. 189

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

Feb. 8. 1890.

The Honorable

Wm. P. Huntington

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to present
 for the consideration of the Department
 of State some facts bearing upon the
 rights of Americans in China and Chinese
 in America under existing Treaty between
 the United States of America and China;
 with some suggestions as to points that
 should be secured under a possible
 revision of old or the adoption of new
 treaty stipulations between these
 two governments or countries;
 on the basis of reciprocity
 in regard to immigration from
 either country to the other;
 and the interior rights of Americans and Chinese.

2

While thus presuming to offer information on these matters, it is done with no assumption of superior knowledge apart from opportunities to observe the temper and action of Chinese, in a portion of the Chinese Empire, which has the greatest intercourse with the United States of America; and which supplies nearly all of the Chinese who have been, now are, and wish to be, in America.

Without specifying the several legislation and judicial proceedings in the United States, or expressing any opinion as to their soundness, it may be proper to refer to facts and events in China touching American interests.

50

In my dispatch No. 188, under date of December 4, 1889, the Department of State was informed of the change of Viceroys at Canton, on the 14 November 1889.

H. "Shang Chih-tung", who was the Viceroy of "the Two Kwangs" (Kwantung and Kwang Si Provinces) ^{1884 to 1889}, has been transferred, much to his chagrin and against his wishes, from this most try and important Viceroyalty, to that of the Province of Hupoh and Hunan, in Central China; and his successor, "Li Hsu Chang", Elder brother of the deceased Viceroy of the Prince of Chihli ("Li Hsing Chang"), has already manifested an amiable disposition and courteous regard for foreigners, specially and personally.

Having been ill for a few weeks, after his arrival at Canton, after an overland journey from Northern China, the present Viceroy employed the physician of the foreign community; and the same physician has since attended a sick son of Mr. Eckert, with successful results.

The social interviews between His Excellency, "Li Han Chang", and the foreign Consuls, both at his "Kwei" and the Consulate, were indications of good treatment; and the Consuls have noticed the favorable influence of the Viceroy's example in the marked improvement in the tone and manner of official intercourse between other Chinese Officers and foreign Officials. However, there is no reason to believe that a high class Mandarin, who has reached the age of seventy, three years, without having ever said or done anything notable beyond a strict observance of the etiquette and policy of Mandarin formalities and routine, will, at his time of life, inaugurate any new system of official conduct; and therefore it is not probable that any reversal of the acts of his more aggressive and anti-foreign proclivities will be noticed under the new Viceroy, but merely a smoother administration of the affairs in his charge, in accord with the Imperial government.

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"Chang Chih-tung, while Viceroy at Canton, actively espoused the Cause of Chinese in California, in Hong Kong, and in Canton, who complained of bad treatment in the United States of America, or alleged that their interests had been injured by the legislation, the judicial proceedings, or occurrences in the United States affecting Chinese; and he was the potent influence which defeated the Treaty, or prevented the ratification of it by the Imperial Government. He had remonstrances and memorials prepared against the Treaty at San Francisco, Hong Kong, and Canton; and strongly memorialized the Throne against the ratification of the Treaty. At the same time, the Daily Kung Pao, established at Canton under the auspices of his Excellency, and edited by one of his Interpreters, assailed H.E. Chang Yen Boon, the Chinese Minister at Washington, for 'having negotiated a Treaty of that nature which sacrificed Chinese interests.'"

5/

It has been generally expected that the Chinese Ex-Minister, upon returning to China, would be severely rebuked and degraded for having consented to such terms as the rejected Treaty contained; but His Excellency "Shang Yuen-hong" was in Canton and vicinity from the middle of December last to the middle of January, 1890, and has gone to Peking *via* Hankow.

It is now understood that the returned Minister is sustained by the two brothers and Viceroy "Li" (at Canton and Peking); and by the very able and influential old Viceroy "Tseng", at Hankow, (brother) (uncle of Marquis Tseng, who was Chinese Minister to several European Countries); and by other influential public men in various parts of the Empire; and that his old adversary, "Shung Chieh-tung", will not try to renew or continue hostility against the Ex-Minister "Shang Yuen-hong", who is likely to have no further trouble.

Old Chinese laws & edicts against Chinese emigration are unrepented.
 It is a significant fact that the views of the Chinese government regarding emigration of Chinese subjects to foreign countries, fairly revealed in the published correspondence between the Secretary of State, Mr. Bayard, and the Chinese Minister, "Chang Yu Hov", have not seriously conflicted with the views of Americans who have desired the restrictions necessary to prevent injury to American interests from Chinese immigration.

It is also a noteworthy fact that the Chinese government gives little or no heed to alleged hardships experienced by natives of China in other countries.

Even the long continued outrages perpetrated against Chinese who are abducted and defrauded into service upon the plantations of various European Colonies, under circumstances which are characterized, in some instances, by objectionable brutalities, such as were known in the worst days of the slave traffic or "coolie-trade", along and contiguous to the Coast of China & Eastern Asia,

2

elicit no manifestation of a purpose,
on the part of the Chinese either
as a government, to interfere
with these cruelties that are so
fully practiced by both native
and foreign dealers in and transportation
of Coolie labor from China to
other countries, and to islands of the
Pacific from which few return, or
are able to return. (The refusal by the Government
of China, of certificates to native
merchants & scholars desiring
to go to the U.S., has significance.)

+ The chief grievance alleged
by Chinese officials against
the United States of America is based
on the last act of Congress, com-
monly designated as the "Scott Restriction Law";
and ~~perhaps~~ this would not have aroused
~~serious~~ attention among the officials or
people of China, were it not for the
constant presentation of this American
legislation before the Chinese, as the
means of diverting the benefits of
trade and commerce from
American to European hands,
by the European press in China,
and European competition for business.

"Retaliation" has become a familiar word in the mouths of Chinese officials, whose utterances are published by European journals, expression of Chinese indignation against the United States of America for having abruptly restricted immigration from China; and the talk about "retaliation", which is kept up by rivals of Americans for the purpose of preventing the Chinese government and officials from getting American supplies and productions, have had influence upon American interests; not only in respect to the settlement of claims for losses sustained by American missionaries at the hands of native mobs in China; but also in regard to commercial interests, when China is buying military supplies, employing skilled talent, and arranging for an extensive railway system, which is to extend throughout the Empire.

0
✓

The impression prevails that the American Congress, sustained by the highest judicial tribunal of the United States, and approved by both political parties, deprived China of their treaty rights, by setting aside so much of it as conflicted with American labor interests; and that China has the power also to set aside whatever is in the Treaty objectionable to the Chinese.

In point of fact, as matters now stand no American Minister or Consul ^{or merchant} can make much progress in the adjustment or settlement of claims of American citizens against Chinese subjects or authorities; or in promoting business interests for public purposes, or of a public nature, with anything like terms of equality or with equal facilities, as compared with other foreign interests, so long as the present disturbed or unsettled condition of affairs between China & the U.S. continue.

Any appeal or argument to the
 Chinese Mandarin, on the basis
 of the existing Treaty between China
 and the United States of America, is of little
 avail, while the impression prevails
 that its provisions have been modified
 or annulled by American legislation,
 with the unguessed principle that "the"
 "United States Government cannot contest"
 "the right of foreign governments to exclude,"
 "on police or other grounds, American Citizens"
 "from their shores" (Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State, to
 Mr. Brewster, December 3, 1881), and that
 "When a reciprocal engagement is not"
 "carried out by one of the ^{contracting} parties, the"
 "other may decline to keep the corresponding"
 "engagement" - (U. S. Supreme Court, by Mr. Justice
 Field, in the October term of 1888, published May 13th
 1889, in the Decision upon the Chinese Exclusion Case).

While the Chinese Authorities
 practically refrain from putting
 into effect retaliatory proceedings,
 such as the exclusion of American
 residents in China, we are reminded
 from time to time that "retaliation" is under
 consideration.

It must be obvious that under these
 circumstances Americans in China,
 whether officials, merchants, or mis-
 sionaries, are laboring under the
 disadvantage of being allowed to remain
 in China by sufferance on the part
 of the Chinese government and authorities,
 and that these Americans in China
 are not in a position to demand
 rights under a Treaty with equal
 effect that other foreigners
 in China can under Treaties
 which stand complete when signed.
 Most respectfully I beg to call
 the attention of the Department of
 State to the question as to the
 advisability or expediency of an early
 revision of existing Treaty between
 the United States of America and
 China; or an entirely new Treaty
 based on fair, equitable, and just
 reciprocity as to privileges and
 restrictions, which would at once
 establish a clearly defined and
 mutually satisfactory basis for future relations.

There can be no valid objection to Treaty which shall be reciprocal in the privileges conferred and restrictions imposed upon the two Nations as to navigation, immigration, and Commerce, or commercial intercourse. The only point on which reciprocal rights or privileges might be deemed impracticable is in regard to judicial tribunals; as the fact exists that in China, or at least in a considerable portion of the Chinese Empire, "Courts of Justice" have no existence.

There are "Judges" and "Magistrates" in China; but there is no judicial tribunal before or in which business differences between natives of China, or between natives and foreigners, can be adjusted on the principle or basis of justice as recognized by civilized and enlightened Nations and their Governments. Chinese Courts are chiefly occupied with criminal cases, in which the accused has no legal counsel, and is subjected to torture and punishment before conviction. The cruelty and brutality of Chinese Courts are notorious.

All business or commercial differences between natives of China are adjusted by the arbitration boards of their respective guilds.

No sane Chinese merchants would jeopardize their interests or persons to the cruel and capricious courts of their Mandarins.

Under these circumstances there seems to be no question as to the necessity of maintaining the right of Extraterritoriality for the security of lives and property of foreigners residing in China.

But as to ~~international~~ ^{international} intercourse, Commerce, emigration, immigration, and residential rights and restrictions, I respectfully submit, the Treaty should be of a reciprocal character; with a due regard for the independent regulations, conditions, and laws of the two ^{or both} Countries, respectively.

America sends to China only three classes of persons; and China will not, I believe, visit or attempt to secure admission to the United States of America for more than the three classes referred to - viz: Official, commercial, and educated or scholarly classes; in which last mentioned class should be included students, teachers, preachers, missionaries, lecturers, and ~~tourists~~ ^{travelers} traveling for pleasure & information.

hitherto there has been nothing like fair and reciprocal treatment of foreigners on the part of China, in respect to rights in the interior, except in the case of French Roman Catholic Missionaries, who have been permitted to reside, buy, and build, in all of the Provinces of this Empire, for over a century of a century.

Chinese men who have been in the United States of America have had the range of the entire country, with access to all branches of industry, commerce, and enterprise, while Americans, and foreigners generally, have been restricted to residence at or near "the Treaty Ports" or "trade-ports"; and although allowed "to travel" and "to pass" through the interior under restrictions, have been denied or prevented from residing, or acquiring property or dwellings, either by purchase or lease, in the interior.

6/

China is full of mineral resources and wealth which cannot be reached or developed by natives who are ignorant of the process of mining; but stringent edicts, proclamations, and restrictions are in force, to exclude all foreigners from acquiring any interest in mines or mining business or companies in China, under the penalty of confiscation and forfeiture, if any such interest shall be acquired by foreigners through natives or otherwise.

In any new Treaty ample provision should be made for securing reciprocal privileges as to acquisition and enjoyment of rights in the interior; and also in mines and mining interests and enterprises.

In many other respects foreign commerce has been unfairly treated in China.

Please refer to items on page 14 of report on trade, accompanying my No 151, dated July 24, 1888, showing how the "Transit Pass" system is defeated.

Prominent among the grievances,
 of which foreign merchants in
 China have had abundant
 occasion to complain, is the
 prevalent system adopted
 by the Chinese Authorities, to
 render nugatory, and of little or no
 value, what was regarded by the
 Western Powers as important and
 valuable regulations to facilitate
 international Commerce,
 under Treaty stipulations, for
 the "Transit-Pass System", by
 which merchandise of foreigners
 to and from the interior of
 China should be exempt
 from all molestation, detention,
 or exactions, upon payment of
 one half of the duty levied on imports
 or exports, in addition to the full duty
 levied at the Treaty or Trade Ports.

In many parts of China,
 and especially in Southern China,
 the "Transit Pass System" stipulated
 in Treaties has been defeated by exactions,
 levies, seizures, detentions, expenses, &c.,
 by officers or officials of the Government.

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Not only has foreign traffic with the interior been thus harried out of existence, so that no foreign merchant could afford to incur the annoyances, expenses and delays of shipments to and from interior markets, because of the numerous *lekin* stations along the routes of transportation, and the persistent exactions of "*lekin* officials"; but the goods of British, German, American, and other merchants have often been seized by "*lekin* officials" between the custom houses and river steamers, while the goods, after payment of duty, were being transported a distance of one or two hundred yards, for shipment to Hong Kong, where sea-going vessels were waiting to receive such goods as cargo for delivery at Atlantic ports; and in some instances, goods thus seized and delayed have been detained by the Chinese officials so long as to prevent the foreign merchants from completing their contracts for delivery in America.

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The pretext for all such seizures was that the *Shy* being the property of natives who had evaded the payment of the "skin-tax" thereon, it was liable to confiscation, and its owners to persecution and punishment; but in all instances the *Shy* was released, upon the demands of the consuls, to the foreign owners; but the delays in shipments, and the expenses incurred by delayed boats and boatmen, caused serious losses and inconveniences to foreign merchants, who rightly claimed that, under the Treaty, such property is exempt from any and all levies or dues, if the duty is paid thereon at the Chinese Imperial Custom House at the Trade or Treaty Ports.

The real object of the native officials and authorities, in thus seizing the property of foreign merchants, was to compel the foreigners to recognize the "skin" department as fully as the Customs department; & they violated the Treaty in these encroachments upon foreign merchants.

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Not were the acts of the Chinese authorities confined to the seizure of *Muz* belonging to foreign merchants; but in several cases the innocent boatmen who were employed in transporting such *Muz*^{were} incarcerated in prison as felons, and their boats seized; so that the effect was to intimidate native boatmen and laborers from aiding in the transportation of property from, or to, or for foreign merchants.

In one instance the native boatman was imprisoned for over a year; at which time the goods were released from seizure and delivered to the foreign owners, who demanded the release of the prisoner, before accepting the *Muz*.

These annoyances were usually ceased after persistent efforts of the Consuls to prevent improper seizures of property belonging to foreign merchants.

C²

For particulars as to the manner of treating the question touching seizure, by local officials, of the property of foreign merchants, permit me to refer to my Dispatch No. 132, dated August 23, 1887, to the Department of State; and the copy of my dispatch to H.E. the Viceroy accompanying said No. 132.

Perhaps the most effective point in the arguments presented to the Chinese authorities was argument for the return of a lot of treasure to its owners, Messrs Russell & Company, (American merchants), by the seizing officers; and the payment of fifty dollars, as a penalty for the improper seizure, with all expenses for detention of cargo boat and crew, to the owners, by order of H.E. the Viceroy, in full compliance with my demands.

As all of the foreign merchants were interested in the result of this controversy, their thankful appreciation of the services rendered by this consulate to the interests of foreign commerce were heartily expressed to the U.S. Consul.

12

Probably there is no one thing that has
 been so prolific of bad results and
 effects upon foreign trade and interests in
 China as the unfortunate and deplorable
 action of H.M.^s Extraordinary and
 Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Thomas Wade,
 in the Chefoo Convention of September
 13th 1876, in assenting to and signing
 an agreement with the Chinese Government
 in regard to "Trade"; wherein it was agreed—
 "with reference to the area within which,"
 "according to the treaties in force, Leikien"
 "ought not to be collected on foreign goods"
 "at the open ports, Sir Thomas Wade"
 "agrees to move his Government to allow"
 "the ground rented by foreigners (the so-called"
 "Concessions) at the different ports, to be regarded"
 "as the area of exemption from Leikien."

This clause in the "Chefoo agreement" was
 not ratified by the British Government; but in
 the "Additional Articles to the Agreement between
 Great Britain and China—Signed at London
 July 18. 1885, Section 1 provided that "as
 regards the arrangements referred to (in relation"
 "to the area within which Leikien ought not to be"

23

"collected on foreign goods at open ports") "it is"
 "agreed they shall be reserved for further consideration"
 "between the two Government."

As a prominent feature of the Agreements entered into by the Government of Great Britain and China in both the Peking and London Conventions referred to in the last two paragraphs was to facilitate or regulate the Opium traffic, which seemed to be uppermost in the objects attained by the British Government in those agreements; it is clearly and obviously absurd for other Governments to have their commercial interests cramped or encumbered by the regulations made with special reference to Opium from India.

In point of fact, the British merchants, at all of the ports on the Coast of China (including Hong Kong), are generally free and severe in expressions of disapproval of the course adopted by Sir Thomas Wade, in subjecting foreign merchandise to such restrictions and limitations, as to exemptions from "likin" levies by the Chinese Government, which has established "likin" stations in close proximity to the Custom Houses of China.

1.4
Notwithstanding the objectionable clause remains 'suspended', it has been and is practically in operation, for fear of disturbing the opium interests of India; and to this day, in the absence of any other defined limitations as to the application of 'likin' rights, the clause inserted in the Agreement of the Peking Convention by Sir Thomas Wade stands, as that gentleman remained in China, in official capacity, from 1842 to 1883; and was Acting 'Chargé d'Affaires' during much of ^{the} time from 1864 to 1871; and was, from 1871 to 1883, 'Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; and Chief Superintendent of British trade in China'.

Thus holding a high position in China, as the representative of the Government and Nation whose interests and commerce exceeded those of any other foreign Power in the East; his opinion, on the point under consideration, continued, and has been regarded as oracular.

These facts will explain why foreign merchants generally had to rely upon the services of the United States Consul in firmly resisting the intolerable encroachments of the native "likin" officials, who were permitted and encouraged by the Chinese authorities, to disregard the Treaty rights of foreign merchants by seizure of "Hdj" belonging to foreigners, for alleged non-payment of "likin", although duly unpaid.

These troubles were somewhat complicated by the compliance of some of the German merchants with the exactions of the "likin" officials, to avoid delay in shipments of cargo.

Another point of difficulty which is worthy of mention is the reluctance and opposition or resistance of the Chinese authorities about authenticating title papers, such as deeds or leases from Chinese to foreigners, and the objections raised to occupation of land and buildings leased by foreigners, even at Treaty or trade ports in China. And in most cases, such objection is not raised by the neighbors or neighborhood so leased or occupied; but the difficulty comes from the native officials.

It is becoming a custom of the native officials to imprison, fine, and punish, for many months, the "middle men" who, as "go-betweens", negotiate sales or leases of land from natives to foreigners.

There is another and larger question which demands serious and careful attention, viz: rights of foreigners in the interior of China; and as that question was raised by the eminent Viceroy "Chang Chih-tung", (recently transferred from Southern to Central China) I beg to append or transmit herewith (marked

4
A) a copy of that portion of a dispatch sent by me to His Excellency the Viceroy, "Chang Chih-tung", September 7th 1888, which relates to the Viceroy's proposition regarding rights of foreigners in the interior.

With reference to the discrepancy between the Chinese and French texts of their Treaty 1860, the Chinese text reads clearly that the right of French Roman Catholics to reside and buy and build was conceded by the Chinese Government; but the French or dominant text has no equivalent. Nevertheless the right has been conceded and exercised for 1/4 of a century.

31

The only remaining feature of Chinese obstructions to foreign commerce, worthy of special mention at present, is the closing of the deep-water or ship channel between Canton and the sea, to prevent sea-going ships, and "Men-of-war" of large tonnage, from reaching Canton during five years of peace, since the Franco-Chinese difficulties of 1884-5.

In 1886 A.D. the Viceroy caused over two hundred junk loads (averaging over one hundred tons each junk) of stone, and many piles, to be deposited in the channel of the River between Canton and the sea.

Neither the remonstrances of the Consuls and Legations, nor the request of the "Tung Li Yamen" (Foreign Office), restrained the Viceroy from continuing these needless but serious obstructions to commerce.

Measures seem to be now in progress for the purpose of restoring this ship channel to navigation; and the present year may not pass until the desired object will be achieved.

28

It seems reasonable that China
should be required, by Treaty stipulations,
to abstain from obstructing, in times
of peace, the natural highway of
international commerce between
her ports and the Ocean.

Respectfully submitting
these points to the consideration
of the Department of State,

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Charles Seymour
McFarland

Feb 8
1890

A Copy of this Dispatch will be
soon mailed to the Legation of U.S. at Peking
C.S.

A.

Copy of Portion of a Dispatch - from
Consul Seymour to H.E. the Viceroy "Chang Chih-tung".
Sept. 7th 1888.

Foreigners' Rights in the Interior.

Having fairly stated the facts in regard to the Hwai Ping outrages and claims; it is proper to refer to the points raised by Your Excellency, in the dispatch of 8th instant, touching treaty rights of foreigners in the interior of China; and the surrenders by foreign Missionaries etc. of certain established rights under the treaties between China and Western Powers, as a condition of the possibility of some scheme being used for the settlement of these claims.

In order to prevent any misunderstanding, it may be well to state that the translation of that dispatch represents Your Excellency as saying.

According to the 12th article of the Treaty between China and the United States of America, American citizens are ~~are~~ only allowed to build hospitals at ports open to foreign commerce. There ought not to be any hospital established in the interior, as at Hwai Ping. Furthermore, the passport issued to the Bullons at their own request, restricts them

to

8

to travel, and contains no privilege of building a hospital."

I, the Viceroy, deem it proper to request of His Honor, the Consul, that notice might be given to the Missionaries that they should preach the doctrine of their faith with their entire hearts, and that they should not establish hospitals in the interior; and by compliance with treaty stipulations avoid strife or contention. If the Missionaries can comply with this request, then, I will see, out of compassion, what scheme can be devised for the settlement of the Tientsin cases. If they will not agree to it, it is that they do not regard the treaty, and rush into danger of their own accord. Should there afterwards be disturbances, not only would the local authority be unable to make compensation, but it is to be feared that they might not be able to protect them. For the events of a single day, a whole life-time may not suffice for repentance. I, the Viceroy, having inter-national relations in view, especially take this course of gently recommending them what to do. It is hoped that a reply will be soon made, as it is important.

These intimations of Your Excellency's views upon the rights of American Citizens, and of foreigners generally, in the interior of China, are important; and

and call for a reply.

If the rights of foreigners in China are to be limited to permissive terms in the Treaty only; or restricted to the limits of permitting no rights that are not specifically mentioned; or if the Treaty is to be regarded as forbidding every right which is not enumerated as permissible; there would be narrow privileges for foreigners in the interior; but while it might be unreasonable for foreigners to claim every right or privilege for exercise which is not forbidden by the strict terms of the Treaty; it is not unreasonable to assume that many rights or privileges are permitted to be exercised by foreigners which are neither specified among the concessions or prohibitions of Treaty.

In fact of much significance and force, all treaties between China and other Nations provide for an expansion or enlargement of the rights, concessions, or privileges specified in any one treaty, by inserting what is known as "the most favored Nation Clause", such as article XXX, in the Treaty of 1858, between China and the United States of America; which reads thus.

"The contracting parties hereby agree that should"
 "at any time the Ta Tsing Empire grant to any"
 Nation,

"any Nations, or the Merchants or Citizens of any Nation"
"any right, privilege, or favor, connected either with"
"navigation commerce, political or other intercourse,"
"which is not conferred by this Treaty, such right,"
"privilege and favor shall at once freely issue to"
"the benefit of the United States, its public officers,"
"Merchants and Citizens."

Article XXIX of the same Treaty recognizes and tolerates alike "The principles of the Christian" religion, as professed by the Protestant and Roman "Catholic Churches;" and it is well known, that, in or among all Christian Nations, humane and benevolent institutions, such as hospitals for the sick and wounded, Asylums for the deaf, dumb, and blind, and insane, and auxiliary organizations; are liberally supported by contributions of the wealthy and benevolent people; and by munificent bequests of philanthropists and public benefactors; and by public funds.

The amelioration of human suffering having been a conspicuous feature of Christ's earthly career, His followers justly regard the example of their Divine Master worthy of imitation and perpetuation. Hospitals are among the most practical and useful of benevolent and humane organizations for doing good to mankind throughout the World.

Beneficent

beneficent in purpose and results, they are
strictly in conformity with Christian principles,
precepts and actions; and are not in conflict
with Confucian philosophy, which, according to
the Analects, inculcates "the three Virtues of Wisdom,
Humanity, and Valor, as the exponents of
Universal Virtue," which explains and answers
 the question, propounded by Gen. Grant, viz., as to
 the motives of these foreigners "who ruthlessly rush"
 "into danger for the purpose of relieving stupid"
 "people in the interior."

Article XI of the Treaty of 1858 says "all Citizens"
 "of the United States of America in China, peaceably"
 "attending to their affairs, being placed on a common"
 "footing of amity and good will with the subjects"
 "of China, shall receive and enjoy, for themselves,"
 "and everything appertaining to them, the protection"
 "of the local authorities of Government; who shall"
 "defend them from all insult or injury of any sort."

Article VI of the Treaty of 1868 between China
 and the United States of America stipulates that
 "Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in"
 "China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities"
 "or exemptions, in respect to travel or residence, as"
 "may there be enjoyed by the Citizens or subjects of,"
 the

"the most favored nations."

Now, Your Excellency's attention is respectfully called to the fact that in the Province of Kuang Si, a few li, or miles beyond or from Kwei Ping, French Roman Catholic ^{missionary establishments} are favored with the protection of the Chinese authorities, by proclamations and military guard.

In nearly all the Provinces, including the Provinces of Kuangtung and Kuang Si, and throughout the Chinese Empire, French Roman Catholic Missions are established under the protection of the Local and the Imperial Authorities, in accordance with the Chinese version or text of the Supplementary Treaty of 1860 between the Governments of China and France; and the subsequent agreement of 1865, between French Minister, Mr. Barthélemy, and the Hung-li Hamen, for the faithful observance of that portion of the Treaty (Article vi) which permits "French missionaries" "to rent and purchase land in all of the Provinces," "and to erect buildings thereon at pleasure."

Agreeably with that stipulation, passports are issued, only at Peking, and not at the French Consulates, for Roman Catholic French missionaries, to reside, buy, and build in the interior, in all of the Provinces; and those passports are authenticated
by

by the authorities of the Imperial Government of China.

In the archives of this Consulate is a Proclamation by His Excellency Sui, who was Viceroy of the Two Kiangs for nine years, bearing the official Seal of the Viceroy, and containing this Treaty of 1860 between China and France.

Your Excellency having raised an important question involving the rights of foreigners in the interior, to which it is beyond the function of any Consular Officer to give a solution, as it is a question which can only be determined by the higher authorities of the Governments interested in maintaining faithful observance and wise interpretation of their Treaties; perhaps Your Excellency will kindly explain why the same privileges, rights, or favors, that are mentioned in that Proclamation, *et q^{ue} not at once freely inure to the benefit of Citizens "of the United States of America,"* after having been conceded by China to the French Roman Catholic Missionaries for about a quarter of a century; and also explain by what process of reasoning American Citizens, and foreign residents generally, are to be denied the right or permission to reside, buy, and build, in the interior, at pleasure.

The question raised by Your Excellency is
truly

truly an important one; and the Government
 should not attempt to determine the result,
 when these facts come to the knowledge of the
 various nationalities interested.

Shonan Rights at the Treaty Ports.

But of what avail is any argument about the rights
 of foreigners in the interior, when their clearly expressed
 treaty rights, at the open trade ports of Kiangtung
 Shonans, are so violated or ignored, that foreign
 merchants are prevented from carrying on business
 between Canton and the interior... and the system
 of transit passes provided for in the Treaty, because
 of the obstacles, or obstructions, or interference, of
 local officials and interests, in seizing the property
 of foreigners, and the native boats in which their
 merchandise is conveyed; and by imprisoning
 the natives found in charge of foreigners' property
 while employed in transit or shipment of the
 merchandise; and in refusing to stamp or visa
 the "transit passes" which had been issued by
 the Chinese Imperial Maritime Custom House, at
 Canton?

Of what avail is any argument in regard to foreigners'
 rights in the interior, when they are so violated and
 ignored?

ignored at the old treaty port of Canton, which merchandise, owned by foreign merchants who have paid the required export-duty to, and received permits for shipment from the Imperial Maritime Custom House in Canton, is seized by Chinese Peking officials; and the permit for the shipment of the property is forfeited; and the native in charge of the foreigners' property is now in prison?

The action of the Canton Chamber of Commerce compels the Consuls to present these facts to the foreign Legations, as the foreign merchants have been deprived of their Treaty rights.

Of what avail is any argument about the rights of foreigners in the interior, when at the open port of Kiating Chow (or Hoilow) the Chinese authorities refuse to authenticate a deed for land purchased by and for the American Presbyterian Mission and Hospital at Kiating Chow; and retain the unauthenticated deed, and six old deeds, sent two years ago by the American Consul to the Pratai; and after imprisoning the native who assisted in negotiations for the purchase of the property, and receiving fifty dollars for his release from prison?

Repeated offers of the American Consul for a
modification

modification of the deed to a title in conformity with the Chinese custom, and for negotiation as to change of site for the Mission and Hospital at Kungchow, as provided for by Treaty, remain unanswered; while the deeds and title papers for the land are neither authenticated or returned by the Chinese authorities. Such treatment of foreigners' rights and interests conflicts with Treaty.

As two and a third years have transpired since the outrages occurred at Hwai Ping, and no intimation is now given by Your Excellency of a purpose to settle the just claims for losses there sustained by American Citizens, the American Consul, agreeably with instructions, will be compelled to place the claims in the hands of the Legation of the United States of America at Peking for adjustment and settlement; after nearly or quite all of the Chinese and American claims elsewhere have been honorably and satisfactorily adjusted and settled by the two friendly Governments of China and the United States of America.

With renewed assurances of highest esteem, the American Consul sends compliments and cards.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) Charles Seymour
Consul of the United States of America.

D. H. Clark



Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

Feb 8. 1890

Seymour

To the Department of State.



to
D. Clark
April 7. 1890.

Express ~~translates~~ from China to foreign
countries; with two inclosure prints.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Including Copy of a translation of an
Editorial in the Chinese newspaper Wei Sun;
and a Copy of the Wei Sun of Dec 3. 1889.

No. 190 Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China. Feb 8. 1890

The Honorable

Wm. F. Wheaton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose
copy of translation of an editorial
published December 3, 1889 in the
Wei Sun, the leading native newspaper
in Hong Kong, having considerable circulation
in Canton, in regard to leprosy prostitutes
from China to foreign countries; some
of whom were compelled to return
to Hong Kong and Canton from
California and Australia.

The comments of American
and British newspapers elicited
the editorial statement of the Wei Sun,
which makes no allusion as to the
leprosy prostitutes having gone to foreign countries.

A copy of the Wei Sun accompanies the translation

1
A

2
B

It should not be inferred from the Wei Sui statement that China provides asylums for all of its lepers; as they are visible on the streets of the Cities, and villages in all directions; and in numerous small boats. Besides, there are many leper villages. But the fact that leprosy women have been sent to America, Australia, and other foreign countries, as prostitutes, cannot be disputed; and this reference to the fact as a "rumor" may be regarded as a gentle recognition of the custom. I saw one group of about twenty prisoners, of that class apparently, on the Pacific Mail S. S. City of New York, which left Hong Kong on or about October 11th 1887; and was assured there were many similar shipments.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

Charles Seymour
W. H. Smith

2 Enclosures
viz: $\frac{1}{A} + \frac{2}{B}$

Copying
~~translation~~

The following is a copy of the translation of an article in the leading Chinese newspaper, Wei Sun, published in Hong Kong, December 3, 1889, with reference to the return, from California and Australia, of leprosy prostitutes, to Hong Kong and Canton; which elicited comments from America, and Australia, and Hong Kong newspapers.

"Leprous Women as Prostitutes."

"There are government asylums for lepers. Men and women, having contracted the disease of leprosy, are compelled to enter the asylum as inmates, for fear of infecting those of sound health. It is recently heard that sometimes most of the females in the leprosy asylum, being slightly infected with leprosy, are married to the lower or water population; but those being more heavily infected, would secretly frequent the private houses of ill-fame, where they receive and bid adieu to incomes and outgoers; and those who derive pleasure from them can hardly escape without contracting that loathsome disease."

"Recently there is another rumor circulated that the last mentioned kind of leprosy women are sold into foreign countries, in great numbers, to be the denizens of irrefutable houses; and the injury that is to be wrought by them is immeasurable and without limit."

(A Copy of the Wei Sun of Dec 3, 1889 }
accompanied the above translation }
(The native paper is sent entire instead }
of a clipping, because of better authenticity }
if needed for reference.)

Seymour *Stclair*
No. *191* Consulate of the United States of America,

W. Seymour Canton, China. *February 13th 1890*

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT



Request for books, papers, etc.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Ans 2/2/90
ans 2/8/90

No. 191

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China, February 13. 1890

The Honorable

Mr. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that
this Consulate may be supplied with the
following articles - viz:

A Blank Dispatch-book.

A Miscellaneous record-book.

A register of Official letters received at the Consulate.

A register of Official letters sent from the Consulate.

(If the last two could be combined in one book, it is preferred.)

Six Flags (1 large, 2 medium, 3 small.)

(In Canton, the non-appearance of a national flag

at the mast of a foreign Consulate, occasions surprise.)

Three reams dispatch-paper (1 wide lines, 2 narrow.)

Sealing Wax (a supply for Custom House invoices, & dispatches.)

Blank Drafts (Firsts and Seconds).

A ball of red, white & blue cord.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul.



comm. at Bu.

ack. file

W. W.

May 23/90

No. *192*



Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China. *March 26 1890*

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Condition of affairs in Peking.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Including items from Huiphong.

No. 194
Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China. March 26th 1890

The Honorable Wm. P. Houston
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to send
herewith to the Department of
State, marked $\frac{1}{A}$ and $\frac{2}{B}$, two pages $\frac{1}{A}$ $\frac{2}{B}$
of clippings from Le Courrier d'Haiphong,
and Hong Kong Telegraph, of recent
date, containing information, of
a reliable nature, concerning
the condition of affairs in the
adjoining French colony of
Indochina; which has intimate
relations with the Southern
Provinces of Kwangtung and
Kwangsi in China, com-
prising this Consular
District.

27

Piracy has always been prevalent along the coast of Southern China, and the Bay of Tonquin, and about the Island of Hainan, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of the Chinese authorities to detect pirates, and when caught to terminate the career of captured pirates by decapitation.

Piracy also occurs frequently upon inland waters; and to this day the pirates conveying fright and plunder return Canton and interior places, at distances of from ten to fifty or a hundred miles, carrying from day to day their plunder.

to resist attacks of pirates. Similar precautions are observed on the Chinese junks in the Canton and Hong Kong trade. As a further security, these junks go and come in company, under mutual protection of convoy.

It requires the utmost care and vigilance on the part of Foreign Ship Officers in the Coasting trade to guard against gangs of pirates getting on board of ships and the prize of passengers; and even on the Canton River Steamers plying regularly, days and nights, between Canton and Hong Kong and Macao, loaded junks, for Officers and crew, are kept ready at all times, for resistance against pirates, looters, brigands and ruffians, who are on the alert to take advantage.

If these things prevail
 to such an extent as to be
 sources of danger in the
 vicinity of populous places
 guarded by soldiers and
 police; it is not surprising
 that in Fuzhou, where the
 "Black Flag" experiences of
 1853, 1884, and 1885, disciplined
 many thousands of armed
 natives in marauding hostilities
 and plundering raids, there should
 be, along the coast, and in the
 interior, desperate pirates and
 brigands, who, with perfect
 knowledge of the waters and country,
 and with entire control over the
 population to insure secrecy,
 if not co-operation, ^{commit} depredation
 crimes so frequently as to well
 nigh baffle "the authorities";
 and effectually prevent the
 immigration of foreigners to
 engage in the business enterprises
 which might otherwise attract talent and capital
 from other countries.

The abduction of two wealthy
 Preachmen named Roque
 by a party of native armed
 brigands at a place only
 about twenty miles "nearer" from
 Hai Phong, the chief port and principal
 City of Tonquin; and the ransom
 of the Roque brothers upon
 payment of fifty thousand
 dollars in silver, and one
 hundred pieces of Crêpe and silk,
 and twelve watches; conducted
 throughout according to the programme
 of the brigands, without the
 slightest interference of the
 "authorities" who are silent
 and powerless; may be cited
 as the most successful act or
 piece of brigandage on record.
 It shows conclusively that
 "law and order" are not yet
 established in Tonquin;
 which may yet prove to be a
 very expensive and troublesome
 Colonial elephant for France.

China has acted kindly and friendly toward France since their Treaty of 1895; or both Peking and Amoy would be too uncomfortable for occupation by French officials.

The great and invincible leader of the "Black Flag" force in Peking was brought to Canton; and has been in the service of the Chinese Government in this Province of Kwangtung where he is recognized as a hero, who would gladly return to his former field of operations in Peking. And the Ex-King of Amoy was so formidable an element of danger to the French authorities, that, in accordance with a requisition upon the Chinese authorities, the Ex-King was induced to return to the place of his nativity in Kwang Si Province or perhaps on the border of Kwangtung Province, where he remains under surveillance and keeping of Chinese officials, to prevent his action in Amoy.

7

By reference to the extracts from Le Courrier d'Haiphong, on accompanying slip marked 2B, it will be seen that many other serious outrages and pillages have occurred in Tonquin; and that the unsettled condition of affairs in many and various parts of that country makes it a hazardous business for foreigners to engage in any transactions that require exposure to brigands or other native marauders.

On the case of the Rogue brothers, they were captured while visiting one of their plantations within thirty miles of Haiphong.

Still, I am informed the Chinese Imperial custom service at the two new ports of trade established about a year ago on the southern frontier (at Lang Chai in the Province of Kwangtung,

and at Muntyze on the River
(Kieny Si) require to be
reinforced; as there are
tangible indications that
Commerce between China
and the French Colonies
of Tonquin and Annam
is increasing, and will
probably continue to increase.

In the meantime efforts
are being made by the French
to improve the means of
communication between the
Chief Seaport of Tonquin
(Hai Phong) and the
Chinese Frontier.

Respectfully submitting these
facts to the consideration of the
Department of State,

I am, Sir,

Yours obedient servant

Charles Seymour
M. J. J. J.

Two enclosures
 $\frac{1}{A}$ and $\frac{2}{B}$ }

From the Hong Kong Telegraph - March 9, 1890.

L'affaire de Ben-chau ; délivrance des prisonniers

Vendredi matin, à 11 heures, MM. Victor et Henri Roque, M. J.-B. Costa et le boy annamite qui étaient encore prisonniers de Luu-ky, ont été mis par lui en liberté, en échange de la rançon convenue de \$ 50.000 (100 pièces de soie et 12 montres.

C'est à 2 kilomètres plus loin que Ben-chau, sur la route de Nam-mau, que l'échange a eu lieu. Tout étant convenu d'avance avec Luu-ky, M. Briffaud, dont le dévouement et le sang-froid ont été admirables depuis le commencement de cette affaire, s'est rendu accompagné du père Houery, de M. Tak-hing, ancien chef de la congrégation chinoise d'Haiphong, et de 10 soldats d'infanterie de marine, jusqu'à l'endroit désigné où Luu-ky avait planté un bambou avec ces mots : les soldats français doivent s'arrêter ici ». Ce point était à environ 200 mètres du pavillon de Luu-ky, M. Briffaud et un lieutenant de Luu-ky ont décidé que l'échange serait effectuée entre ces deux points à égale distance de chacun. Pour marquer ce point M. Briffaud a planté un bambou surmonté de son mouchoir.

Ou a emporté de Ben-chau la rançon escortée par un lieutenant et 10 hommes d'infanterie de marine. Pendant ce temps Luu-ky renvoyait M. Henri Roque et un de ses lieutenants nommé Ning pour reconnaître la rançon. Les gens de Luu-ky ont compté 3 caisses de piastres, et après avoir essayé de soulever quelques difficultés, ils ont fini par accepter piastres, pièces de soie et montres. Ceci fait M. Victor Roque, M. J.-B. Costa, le boy annamite ont été conduits auprès de M. Henri Roque, et pendant que la rançon était transportée dans la montagne, du côté de Nam-mau, les prisonniers et leur escorte prenaient la direction de Ben-chau et de Dong-trieu. Le soir à 9 heures, l'Agne s'est retiré à Haiphong.

Hier matin nous sommes allés voir MM. Roque qui ne paraissent pas trop se ressentir de ces longues épreuves, et les ont supportées mieux qu'on n'osait l'espérer. Pendant toute la journée de nombreux amis sont allés les féliciter de leur heureuse délivrance.

Aux dires de MM. Roque, Wing-fat-cheong aurait été décapité par ordre de Luu-ky qui s'était emparé d'une lettre adressée par lui à un mandarin de Canton.

Dans cette lettre Wing-fat-cheong, ayant appris le nom de quelques-uns des hommes de Luu-ky tous originaires du Quang-si — et le nom des villages où habitent leurs familles, aurait demandé aux autorités chinoises de Canton de rendre ces familles responsables de ce qui pouvait arriver. Il espérait ainsi non seulement sauver sa tête et celle des autres prisonniers mais encore faire rembourser plus tard par les parents des pirates, la rançon qu'on devait leur payer.

Comme mandarin Chinois Wing-fat-cheong avait quelque chance d'être écouté.

From the Hong Kong Telegraph - March 9, 1890.

THE following letter from the captor of the Brothers Roque, translated in the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, is sufficiently curious to hear reproducing. It is written to the bearer of the ransom of \$50,000—M. Briffaud. The brigand says:—"To the ambassador of Ba-ki (Tonquin) vice-general of the third degree. From me, Lao (Luu-ky), chief of the advance-guard and outposts at Moi-nin:—Our army has received, on the 29th January, your letter sent by some agriculturists, together with some provisions for the "gentlemen." In that letter you spoke of the re-purchase of Mr. Roque and his men. We consented, begging them to fix the ransom at \$50,000, 50 pieces of Canton crape, 50 pieces of black silk, and twelve watches (ten of copper and two of silver), all to be ready for exchange on the 4th February. Our army and sentinels are all brothers, full of sympathy and unity. The gentlemen agreed to the terms, but asked for a day more, as the difficult and precipitous route might delay you, as well as us. We put all confidence in your envoys, the chiefs of the neighboring villages guaranteeing our safety. We shall first send our representatives to see that our requirements are satisfied on your part, and you also may ascertain if our "friends" are the men you seek. Then the exchange. It is understood that the French soldiers will stay at least one hundred paces in the rear, ten only escorting the ransom and to receive our guests. On both sides let us resolve to be as faithful and just as the Heaven that invisibly protects us, promising and swearing that we will act without reservation according to our agreement. You must guarantee that all the officers commanding military posts shall leave no man listed for ten days, and that the inhabitants shall not be molested. The brush (pen) cannot say all." In a subsequent letter Luu-ky says that Wing-fat-cheong, the comrade of M. Roque, was shot whilst attempting to escape with his father. The story is discredited. As stated yesterday (11th inst.), the captives arrived at Haiphong on Saturday last.

*From Le Courrier d'Haiphong -
Mars 1906.*

SONTAY — HUNG-HOA

De notre correspondant :

Le village de Chieu-ung, du Phu de Lam-tao, inscrit sur la carte de 1885 (corp exp^{re}) sous le nom de Chien-nung, dans la province de Son-tay, situé à moitié route environ des postes militaires de Cam-khé et de Hagock-tap (Province de Hung-hoa) a été pillé le 19 Février dernier par une bande que les indigènes évaluent à environ mille individus. Après un combat qui a duré de midi à cinq heures et demie du soir le Doi Xuyen, faisant fonctions de chef de canton, a été tué et le village a dû se rendre. Un vieillard a eu le cou coupé, une femme a eu la main coupée, six maisons ont été brûlées, deux notables et cent cinquante buffles et bœuf ont été enlevés. Le village entièrement mis à sac est actuellement sans moyens d'existence. Les habitants au nombre de 450 environ sont tous catholiques, fort énergiques et dernièrement, ils ont sauvé la vie à leur Phu; ils n'ont en cette dernière occasion cédé qu'à la force et à bout de résistance après la mort de leur chef.

La bande qui les a attaqués venait en majeure partie de la province de Hung-hoa et se composait d'invidus appartenant à la bande du Dê Kiên, qui est réfugiée dans les montagnes entre Phong-vuc et Cam-khé.

D'autre part on signale également dans la province de Son-Tay, l'incendie partiel et récent des villages de Thai-bat, Luong-khé, et, situés entre les postes de Bat-bac et de Beao-yen.

Ces faits joints à la capture du père Khanh, missionnaire indigène de Duc-phong rendent la situation des environs de Hong-hoa pénible et dangereuse, on ne saurait s'aventurer sans être accompagné de forces respectables, et il y a lieu de craindre pour la sécurité des convois se rendant à Lao-kay.

Quant aux habitants de cette région ils ne jouiront d'aucune tranquillité d'ici longtemps; ils ne travaillent pas avec beaucoup d'entrain, s'attendant journellement à être pillés ou tués, aussi ils seraient heureux de

Le Courrier d'Haiphong.

voir organiser chez eux une colonne de police dans le genre de celle du Kham-sai Hoang-cao-khai.

KAM-PHA

M. Carneiro, employé à la mine d'antimoine de Thou-mo, concession Bavier-Chauffour, à Kam-pha, a été tué le 6 par les pirates. Nous n'avons encore aucun détail sur cette affaire.

On sait que Kam-pha est à 6 heures en mer de Hon-gay, à l'extrémité des charbonnages concédés à M. Bavier, Chauffour.

Hanoi, 8 mars.

Le Doi-vo et sa bande cernés dans le village de Giao-phung. (Nam-dinh), se sont fortifiés dans une maison et après résistance acharnée de plusieurs heures ont été anéantis par le feu; le cadavre carbonisé du Doi-vo a été reconnu et 21 autres gisaient à côté de lui on a trouvé à côté d'eux 9 fusils à tir rapide et 8 fusils à piston, 3 miliciens tués 3 blessés résultat considérable aura pour effet de mettre fin aux nombreux actes de brigandage qui désolaient six huyens de la province de Nam-dinh.

(Officiel.)

NAM-DINH

Nous avons publié jeudi les renseignements reçus par télégramme de notre correspondant; ceux qui nous étaient arrivés de divers côtés se trouvent ainsi pleinement confirmés.

De pareils actes témoignent d'un état d'esprit fâcheux et nous affaiblissent aux yeux des indigènes en montrant qu'au lieu de s'entraider mutuellement, civils et militaires ne laissent échapper aucune occasion de se traiter en frères ennemis.

Avec un peu de bonne volonté, il serait pourtant facile de s'entendre, si on mettait de côté toutes ces sottises question d'amour-propre, pour ne regarder que le but à atteindre, le même pour tous.

Comme le dit le télégramme de notre correspondant, les dégâts sont peu élevés pécuniairement, et s'il y a lieu de les signaler c'est seulement pour le fait lui-même.

Ici c'est un jardin complètement dévasté par une vingtaine de tirailleurs qui, sous les ordres d'un sergent européen, ont arraché des plantes de toute sorte, les unes pour les emporter, les autres pour les détruire simplement.

Un cadran solaire se trouvait dans un jardin, les huit chapiteaux de l'entourage octogonal en maçonnerie ont été décapités.

Deux dragons étaient au bas de l'escalier de la maison du colonel; les têtes ont été coupées et enlevées. Dans cette maison les panneaux de la cuisine ont été démolis, une cloison en planches, un plancher ont disparu.

Dans la pagode qui servait de logement à un chef de bataillon, les croisées ont été arrachées, des volets cassés, un fourneau de cuisine démolie.

Une autre maison, celle du médecin, qui avait été laissée par lui en parfait état de propreté, était, quelques jours après, quand le service des postes et télégraphes a voulu s'y installer, remplie d'excréments.

Le bâtiment annamite servant de magasin n'a plus ni portes ni fenêtres.

C'est dans les bâtiments du génie que les dégradations sont les plus nombreuses et les plus graves.

Pourquoi ces dégradations? L'autorité militaire devant être rembourrée des cessions de bâtiments faites par elle à l'autorité civile, tout aurait dû rester en l'état, rien ne devait être emporté de ce qui n'appartenait pas en propre aux officiers.



No. 183
GENERAL

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China. *March 31st 1890*

W. Seymour

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Transmitting Quarter Account, Vouchers & Returns.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

For Quarter ending March 31, 1890.

Con.

By *W. L. Clark* Dr. H. Clark

June 28/90 ask file
W. L. Clark

No. 194

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

May 10 1890

W. L. Clark

To the Department of State.



SUBJECT:

Piracy.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Including Press comments.

No. 194

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China.

May 10 1890

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose,
for the information of the Depart-
ment of State, marked A, A
the editorial of the Hong Kong
Daily Press of May 7th 1890,
containing some truthful and
interesting statements in
regard to the prevalence of
piracy in and along the
Coast of Kwangtung Province,
and Southern China; to which
subject reference was made
in my dispatch No. 192,
dated March 26th 1890, in
connection with brigandage in Tonquin
and Annam, contiguous to this Consular District.

The returning and prompt Viceroys
at Canton have supplied within
the past few months, in their memorials
to the Throne, which have found publicity
through the Peking Gazette and several
some of the Coast ports, much
valuable and reliable information;
showing that pirates and marauders
in and along this Province make
their dens; seize their spoil; effect
their escape; and resist Imperial
troops and Provincial Authorities,
by resorting to bloodshed and murder;
maintain peace; demand and receive
tribute from the trading classes,
to avert arson and pillage;
notwithstanding the captured
pirates are beheaded.

I am, Sir, Your Obedt. Servt.

Charles Seymour
Moffat

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 7TH, 1890.

Not long before his departure from Canton the late Viceroy, CHANG CHIH-TUNG, addressed a memorial to the Throne with reference to the prevalence of piracy in the waters of the province. In a recent issue of the *Peking Gazette* there is a report from the present Viceroy, LI HAN-CHANG, on the same subject. In the abstract given by the *Chinese Times* the state of affairs is thus described:—"The three districts of Nan-hai, P'an-yü, and Hsun-tä, which comprise the prefecture of Canton, has always been notorious for piracy and other crimes. When in need of supplies the marauders make their raids in crowds of boats, and when they have seized their spoil hoist their sails and make their escape. They resist any attempts made by the Imperial troops to capture them, and often resort to bloodshed and murder. They have established regularly organized societies, and levy blackmail at stated periods on all the trading classes of the community. If their demands are in the least resented they have recourse to arson or pillage." Reference is then made to CHANG CHIH-TUNG's reports as rendering further description unnecessary, and the memorialist goes on to say that during his previous tenure of office at Canton he had ample opportunity of learning the havoc wrought by pirates, and since he took up his present appointment, he has made searching enquiries on the subject, the result of which has been to convince him that the repression of this form of crime is the most important question awaiting solution at the present moment. For this purpose he considered it essential to select a thoroughly competent officer to take supreme command over the whole preventive service, and his choice fell upon FANG YAO, the naval Commander-in-chief stationed at the Bogue. FANG YAO entered upon his new duties towards the end of last year, and up to the date of writing he and his staff had succeeded in capturing no less than 75 pirates, 46 of whom being old offenders suffered summary decapitation. The practice of levying blackmail, the Viceroy says, has been put an end to, and supplies being thus cut off piracy has ceased to be a profitable occupation, and attracts fewer adherents. Instructions have, it seems, been given by the Board to withdraw a number of the vessels employed in this service, but, in order to guard against a revival of piracy in its former proportions, the Viceroy proposes to retain 600 members of the crews to

ensure continuance of the preventive work. Without boats it is to be feared the six hundred men will not be able to accomplish much. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that "piracy has ceased to be a profitable occupation and attracts fewer adherents." Having been got under to this extent it ought to be a comparatively easy task to prevent its again lifting its head. In fact at the present day piracy on the scale on which it prevailed in the forties and fifties would be impossible. The power and organisation of the marauders were broken by the operations of the British Navy and the acquisition of steam cruisers by the Chinese Government afterwards prevented the Authorities being set at such open defiance as before. The piracy of the present day is of a very different order from that which existed in the early days of this Colony, when, as we once heard the late Mr. CHARLES MAX graphically describe it, the boat population of the neighbourhood were like ants living on each other. The piratical spirit is still, however, sufficiently active to give a good deal of trouble in the inland waters when there is any relaxation of vigilance on the part of the Authorities, as shown by the memorials of the present and late Viceroys. But the means to bring it into complete subjection are ready to hand. Let the rivers be thrown open to steam navigation and the old fashioned guard boats be replaced by steam launches and very little would be heard afterwards of piracy. Steam does not lend itself readily to piratical uses when those whose duty it is to suppress piracy are similarly provided. The advantage is then altogether on the side of law and order.

Syclair

No. 195

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China. *May 17. 1890*

M. Seymour

To the Department of State.



SUBJECT:

Circulars of Sept. 10. 1889 and Feb 26. 1890 on Fees.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 195

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, China. May 17th 1890

The Honorable

James D. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge having received on the 30th day of October 1889 the Circular of the Department of State dated September 10th 1889, in regard to fees for certifying invoices by Consular Officers; and on the 22nd day of April 1890 a more explicit Circular was received from the Department of State, bearing date of February 28th 1890, requiring Consular Officers to amend the first mentioned Circular by writing the word "Official" before the word "fee" in five places; which I have done, although ante-dating instructions of such a nature caused doubt as to the time

2/

When two circulars thus blended,
based on a decision of the United
States Supreme Court rendered
between the dates of the two
Circulars, should go into effect.

Will you kindly inform me
whether the requirements of the
two Circulars of September 10th
1889 and February 26th 1890,
based upon the decision of the
Court on February 3rd 1890,
and received at this Consulate
on the 30th day of October 1889
and April 22nd 1890, respectively,
take effect here on the date of
the first Circular, or on the
date of its reception at this
Consulate; or on the date of
the last Circular, or that of its reception;

or on the date of the Court's decision; or at the beginning of the Quarter during which the first Circular was received, or at the beginning of the succeeding Quarter; or at the beginning of the Quarter in which the last Circular was received, or at the beginning of the succeeding Quarter; in respect to collection of fees, and accounting for the same.

By reference to the Steamship mail lists, and to the mail registers of the United States Consulates at Hong Kong and Canton, some facts have been gleaned which might be considered as having a bearing upon the questions respectfully submitted in the last paragraph.

The Circular of September 10th 1889 came to both Consulates by the S.S. "Galie", which left San Francisco September 28th 1889, and arrived at Hong Kong October 29th 1889.

The inference is fair that the Circular was not issued or mailed for several days after its date; or it would have come by a previous steamer.

The Circular dated February 26. 1890 came per S. S. "Belgia", which left San Francisco March 22. 1890 - four weeks after the date of the Circular; and arrived at Hong Kong April 21st 1890; notwithstanding there are, throughout the year, three mail steamers per month each way, available for correspondence between China and the American Pacific Coast.

I respectfully ask to be informed as to the custom, intent, ruling, or requirement of the Department of State, on the point as to the time from which a Consular Officer shall be required to execute the mandates conveyed through these and similar Circulars, or those of a like nature, involving collection and accounting for fees prescribed in such Circulars.

The point aimed at in presenting these facts is to submit for your consideration the question as to whether it is reasonable to assume

that a Circular shall take effect at its date, or at the date of its reception, or at the beginning of the month after its reception; or when deriving its chief or important features by amendments indicated in a subsequent Circular, as in the case under reference, whether the time of reception of the last Circular shall be deemed to be the time for beginning compliance with the requirements blended by the two Circulars.

Consular Officers have been trusted by the Department of State with Copies of the Revised Statutes, Acts of Congress in regard to Chinese immigration, Treaties, Consular Regulation, Appointments for Diplomatic and Consular Service, &c.; and with respect to a matter of such importance as was involved in the two Circulars mentioned, and in the Board's decision referred to, is it too much to ask that Consular Officers

may be supplied with a copy of that decision for their information and guidance; instead of leaving Consular Officers to the necessity of depending upon Claim Agents, or Attorneys, or Congressmen for the facts.

For me, I have been somewhat proud of the fact that during my many years in the service of the Government, I never yet carried over an unsettled balance, due by me, from one quarter to another, and that I have never been involved in any controversy with a Superior Officer.

Desiring to be on the honorable side of the question herein submitted, I availed myself of the earliest opportunity after receiving the Circular of February 26th 1890 to prepare^{for} and send to the Honorable Fifth Auditor of the U. S. Treasury, on the 5th instant, a Supplementary Record of Treasury Fees, with Account, and Bank Draft covering Amount of fees received for Copies of invoices from Oct. 1. 1889, the beginning of the quarter in which the first Circular was received, to March 31st 1890, although the U. S. Treasury Department certified to correctness of my accounts to end of 1889, as rendered by me, "without including fees for Copies of invoices as 'Official Fees'."

The quarterly certificates from the Fifth Auditor and First Comptroller of the United States Treasury, as to the correctness of my accounts, have been regarded by me as my jewels; but if they can be extinguished by an amendable or amended Circular from another Department, the certificates of the auditing officers of the Government must be counted as flimsy and worthless as the stuff of which dreams are made.

I went to the Hong Kong Consulate of the United States a few days ago for information, and learned that no Circular of February 26th 1890 had reached that Consulate; but, in its stead, the Consulate produced the certificates of the auditing officers of the Government, showing accuracy, and approval, of his accounts, in the same form as those I had, and I must turn to the Mosby case as presented in the opinion of the Court of Claims, to ascertain facts about his claim "for certifying extra copies of quadruplicate invoices."

87

The Court of Claims, in her
Copy of Opinion in the Mosby case,
said - "The next charge is for"
"certifying extra copies of quadruple"
"invoices. The sum paid into the Treasury,"
"and which has not been refunded by the"
"Comptroller, of that class of fees"
"amounts to \$1,592. All such fees"
"paid after the regulations of 1881"
"took effect have been refunded;"
"and are not in controversy in this"
"proceeding."

This accords with the
action of the Treasury Department
in the cases of my predecessors,
Vice Consul Carrow, and Vice
Consul Nye, in 1881 and 1882;
the auditing officers of the
U.S. Treasury, Comptroller
(Acting Comptroller) J. Tarbell,
under date of June 9th 1882,
corrected the accounts rendered by
Vice Consul Carrow, at Canton,
for the amount of one hundred dollars
for certifying extra copies of invoices; the

for which, Vice Consul Carrow,
erroneously credited and accounted to the
Government; and which Acting Comptroller
Farbell directed Vice Consul Carrow
to debit to the Government; and Vice
Consul Carrow's draft was honored
by the U.S. Treasury Department
for the amount of such fees.

A copy of Acting Comptroller
Farbell's letter to Vice Consul
Carrow, dated June 9th 1882,
is appended and marked $\frac{1}{A}$.

It clearly said "This sum"
"returned by you in your official"
"board of official fees first quarter"
"of 1882 (\$437.90) as official fees,"
"but not charged to you in this"
"adjustment, since the same"
"appears to be notarial fees for"
"Copies of Minutes" — x x x
"in this adjustment you have"
"been charged for \$2.50^{each} only,"
"as the official fee."

First Comptroller Lawrence had
twice previously (under date of March 10th and 13th
1882 notified Vice Consul Carrow of
similar correction of his account for fees to end 1881.

107

In like manner, Vice Consul Stye, who succeeded Vice Consul Carrow, and preceded me, erroneously credited and accounted to the Government for fees, for certifying copies of invoices, during the quarter ended June 30, 1882, and corrected his account in accordance with the instructions of the auditing officers of the Government to his predecessor; and under date of July 18th 1882, notified Acting Comptroller Tarbell of the correction of his account in conformity with the Acting Comptroller's instructions of June 9th 1882 to Vice Consul Carrow, and Vice Consul Stye, under date of July 18th 1882 also notified the Honorable Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, Charles J. Folger, as well as the Acting Comptroller of the U.S. Treasury, Tarbell, of a draft upon the Secretary of the Treasury, for one hundred and sixteen dollars, for the fees for copies of invoices certified and erroneously credited and paid to the Government; and the drafts of Vice Consul Carrow, and Vice Consul Stye were duly honored and paid.

12/

In this way and to verify the information on the matter as to what was deemed official and unofficial fees some of the correspondence between the three nearest branches of Canton, Hong Kong and Amoy in 1882 was communicated to the consular officers of these Ports.

2/
B

Appended is a copy (marked 2/B) of a dispatch from the Department of State to Consul Goldsborough at Amoy, dated April 12th 1882, stating that "the fee of two dollars for an extra copy of invoice certified" "is not an official fee, and has" "not been since September 1st 1881."

3/
C

Appended is a copy (marked 3/C) of correspondence between Consul Mosby of Hong Kong, and the Department of State, showing that Assistant ^{Secretary G.C.} Bancroft Davis on March 18th 1882 informed Consul Mosby that "the fee for copying" "of an invoice is clearly unofficial" "and belongs to the branch"

C
4/AD

Appended (and marked 4/AD) is Copy
of a Circular from the Department
of State dated August 15, 1884,
stating, after reference to the fees
prescribed in "Tariff of Fees", that
"all other fees are unofficial",
"and may be retained by the Consul",
"as his personal perquisites."

And thus the Consuls
have been instructed by
the Treasury and State
Departments all along;
until the reception of the
Circular of February 26th
1890, based on the decision
of the Supreme Court of
the United States in a case,
respecting which, the Court
of Claims declared -

"all such fees," (for certifying
extra copies of consular invoices)
paid after the regulation of 1881
"took effect, have been refunded,"
"and are not in controversy in this"
"proceeding."

4

Trusting you will kindly
supply me with information
on the points herein mentioned,

I am, Sir,

Yours obedient servant

Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul



A

Treasury Department
First Comptroller's Office.
Washington, D. C., June 9, 1882.

F. Carrow, Esquire,
U.S. Vice Consul,
Canton, China.

Sir:

Your account of salary and fees for the quarter ending March 31, 1882, has been adjusted per Report No 95.809, and a balance found due to you from the United States of

	\$ 505.90
<u>Balance per your account,</u>	<u>0.00</u>
<u>Difference in your favor</u>	<u>\$ 505.90</u>

Thus accounted for:

1. Balance found due to you per Report No 94.993, on the adjustment of your account of salary and fees to December 31, 1881, as advised in letter of March 13, 1882, not brought forward by in your present account, \$437.90. This sum returned by you in your Record of official Fees, 1st. quarter, 1882, as official fees, but not charged to you in this adjustment, since the same appears to be notarial fees, for copies of invoices.

You credit 33 Quaduplicate Invoices at \$4.50 each, and 2 Duplicate Invoices at \$6.50 each; but in this adjustment you have been charged for \$2.50 each only, as the official fees, since under the provisions of Section 4, of the Act of June 10, 1880, (paragraph 1421, page 452, U.S. Consular Regulations, 1881), the official fee for certifying an invoice in quadruplicate cannot exceed the fee prescribed for certifying an invoice in triplicate. Amount returned by you, not charged herein, viz:

33 Quadruplicate Invoices, \$2.00 each,	\$66.00	
2 Duplicate " " 4.00 "	8.00	\$ 74.00
		\$ 511.90

From which deduct error in the addition of your transcript of fees.

1st. quarter, 1882, (page 4)

	6.00
Difference explained	\$ 505.90

The 1st. item (\$437.90) you will debit to the United States in your next account of salary and fees, as already requested.

The 2nd item (\$74.00) you will also debit to the United States in your next account of salary and fees, and credit to the United States the item of \$6.00, error in addition of fees.

In letters from this office of March 10. and March 13. 1882, you were advised that your charge of \$4.50 for oath to fees, was suspended for want of the necessary voucher, which you were requested to forward.

I am, Very respectfully,
(signed) J. Farbell
Acting Comptroller.



2
B

1885

Department of State.

Washington April 12th 1885

W. C. Galtbrough, Esquire,
Consul of the United States,
Amoy, China.

Sir:

Your dispatches Nos 84 to 90 are received. In reply to your No 87, relative to fees for invoice certificates, I have to say that when merchandise is shipped under the provision of the Act of June 10th 1880, that is when it is intended for immediate transportation, the shipper is entitled to a quadruplicate invoice for the fee of \$2.50; in all other cases he is entitled only to a triplicate invoice for the same fee, and for an extra copy in either case, he must pay a fee of \$2. which is not an official fee and has not been such since September 1st 1881, the date upon which the regulations of that year went into effect. In this connection your attention is invited to your No 87 and its inclosures.

X

X

X

X

X

I am &c
(signed), J. C. Bancroft-Davis,
Assistant Secretary.



3
C

No. 176

United States Consulate.
Hong Kong, February 2nd 1882.

Mr. Walker Blaine,
3rd Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my No 151 of September 30th last (to which I have received no answer) and to paragraph 668 Con: Reg: which says; "Copies prepared by other persons for their own use, will, on request, be certified on payment of two dollars," I desire to be informed whether or not the fees for such copies are personal or official fees. The only fee prescribed in the official table for invoices is No 36 "To invoice, including declaration in triplicate, (Form No 140) \$2.50."

X

X

X

X

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(signed) John P. Masby.
U.S. Consul.



12127.

Department of State.
Washington, March 18th 1882.

John S. Mosby, Esquire,
Consul of the United States,
Hong Kong.

Sir:

Your dispatch No 174 is received, and your action with regard to fees for the examination of Chinese emigrants, as therein reported is approved.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of yours Nos 175 to 177, both inclusive, and to say, in reply to your 176, upon the subject of fees, official and personal, that the fee for the copying of an invoice is clearly unofficial and belongs to the Consul.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

(signed) J. C. Bancroft-Davis
Assistant Secretary.



2

Circular.
Tariff of Consular Fees.

Department of State,

Washington, August 15, 1884.

To the Consular Officers of the United States.

Gentlemen:

It appears from the returns of fees received by the Fifth Auditor that some Consular Officers have difficulty in distinguishing between those fees that are official and returnable to the Treasury and those that are unofficial and belong to the Consul personally. In order that this doubt may be removed, so far as it can be done by a general instruction, you are hereby informed that those fees prescribed in the Tariff of Fees of the Consular Regulations of 1881, with such additions or changes as may have been or may be made from time to time, are the only fees that are official within the law relating to that subject, and must be accounted for to the Treasury. All other fees are unofficial and may be retained by the Consul as his personal perquisite.

In this connection I have to inform you that the following changes have recently been made in the existing Tariff of Fees as found in the Regulations: Fee 26 has been abolished, and in its place a fee of \$2. for certificate to returned bags, boxes, or barrels, prescribed.

The following fees have been added to this list:

Fee 26 a. For certificate to the American origin of lumber, \$2.

Fee 26 b. For certificate of non-infection of cattle or hides, \$2.

To remove the possibility of further doubt, and for the better information of all interested parties, I send you inclosed a copy of the said Tariff, which has been revised and corrected.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant.

(s'd) John Davis
Acting Secretary.

Via Faxon

No 196

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 5 1890
RECEIVED

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ask with satisfaction
Copy to Mr. Derby for
the legation file.
AUG 7 1890

Aug 16/4
Copy to Derby
Aug. 9/90. J. M. S.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, June 9th, 1890.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 8 1890

M^r Seymour
To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

*Minister Derby's visit to Canton;
and settlement of American claims.*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 196

Consulate of the United States.

June 9th, 1890

Honorable

Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you of the recent visit of His Excellency Minister Denby to Canton in the U.S. "Albatross", and the full and final settlement of long pending claims of citizens of the United States on what seems to be regarded by all concerned as an equitable and satisfactory basis, for ~~liquidated~~ at several places in the Provinces of Hunan and Kwangsi at the hands of native mobs.

Minister Denby arrived in Canton on the 1st instant, and departed yesterday. During the week he was the recipient of many courtesies

2

and hospitalities at the hands, not only of American residents, but of foreign community generally, as well as from His Excellency the Viceroy of the Foo Kwoeng, unmistakably expressive of the high esteem with which he is regarded by foreign residents of all nationalities, and the high Chinese officials of the Chinese Empire.

The interviews between His Excellency, Viceroy "Li Han Chang", (elder brother of the illustrious Viceroy "Li Hung Chang" of Peking) and His Excellency Minister Denby, with Mr. Cheshire, the accomplished Interpreter of the U.S. Legation, and myself; both at the festivities at the Viceroy's Chamber and on board the U.S. "Albatross", were of an exceedingly pleasant and satisfactory character; entirely free from allusions to any past or pending shortcomings or differences in regard to troubles of Chinese in America or Americans in China; except occasional reference to honorable settlements of claims on both sides.

A goodly number of American
 missionaries, residing in Southern
 China, met Minister Deaby
 on Saturday afternoon 7th inst.,
 by invitation of the U.S. Consul;
 when and where were present
 representatives of the Missions whose
 Chapels and hospitals had been
 injured, or destroyed by native
 mobs whose outrages caused
 their claims; and the expressions
 of entire approval and unqualified
 satisfaction with the settlements
 made by the Minister Deaby
 and the U.S. Consul with P.C.
 the Viceroy, left no doubt
 as to the fact that their
 claims had been settled upon
 an equitable basis.

7

Writing now to catch the first
mail to America, I cannot
at this time send you a copy
of the resolution of approval
and thanks, proposed by Reverend
Dr. Henry, of the American
Presbyterian Mission; seconded
by Reverend Dr. Groves, of the
American Baptist (South) Mission;
supported by the venerable
Reverend Dr. Happer, of the
American Presbyterian Mission
from 1844 to 1888, and now the
President of the Chinese Christian
College at Canton; and approved
by other well known American
Missionaries; and unanimously
adopted by a vote of all present
(males and females) standing in presence
of the U.S. Minister and U.S. Consul.

The resolution of expense and
 thanks, then, adopted will be
 sent to the Department with
 proofs of settlements with claimants.

The claims as originally presented
 included items of losses sustained by
 station, employed or identified with
 the several missions which were
 injured, looted, or destroyed; but
 after eliminating all claims
 of losses by blunders,
 the actual losses of the
 American claimants amounted
 to the sum of \$5,710.50;
 which was finally settled on
 the 6th instant by the
 payment of \$4,000.00
 from the Treasury, yielding
 a ~~balance~~ of \$1,710.50.

15/

Considering that the claimants
had the use of property lost for
a considerable time in some
cases, and that only a portion
of the same was new; the
loss of thirty cents per dollar
on its original value is not excessive.

But the realization of this
sum of money is not regarded
by the claimants as of chief
importance; and they unitedly
expressed their appreciation
of the greater and more valuable
fact that the Chinese Authorities,
as well as the U.S. Government,
had recognized the principle
of accountability for the
destruction of property employed
in, and consecrated to, the purposes of
humanity and Christianity.

All of the outrages which
 caused these claims occurred
 in the interior, at points from
 one to three hundred miles away
 from Canton. One of them
 occurred in 1882, upon Savind.
 Three of them occurred in 1884,
 during the French-Chinese
 troubles; and two occurred in
 1888. The proof and arguments
 in these cases were prepared
 with the greatest care; and
 it has been my endeavor
 to keep the claims alive, and
 in good shape; and show the
 Chinese authorities that, not-
 withstanding the delays inci-
 dent to Mandarinish tactics,
 these just claims would not be abandoned.

It has been my privilege to
 adjust and settle many
 complicated cases between the
 Chinese and foreign residents;
 (chiefly Americans) without
 troubling the Department of
 State with details, which would
 only cause needless correspondence;
 but I beg to assure you that
 the prompt assistance rendered
 by Minister Denby, in accordance
 with the admirable American
 policy of the honored Chief
 of the State Department,
 has not only gratified the
 American and foreign residents
 exceedingly; but it has also
 strengthened the U.S. Consulate
 at Canton for further business.

C

The congratulations of my
colleagues indicate that the
satisfaction over the success of
Minister Dewby's visit to
Canton for the settlement of
long pending claims, is not
restricted to American residents;
but that this event has
an important bearing upon
the question of accountability
for the sacredness of foreign
property in this turbulent
portion of the Chinese Empire.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Charles Seymour
U.S. Consul.

W. Fairson



197

Consulate of the United States, Canton.

June 19th, 1890

Mr. Seymour

To the Department of State.

Final settlement with American claimants

SUBJECT:

Inclosing 3 claimants receipts.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Consulate of the United States of America for Canton.

June 11th 1890.

\$1117.20

RECEIVED from Charles Seymour U. S. Consul

the sum of Eleven hundred Seventeen & 20/100 dollars
being in full for claim for losses sustained by me at Hani
Ping in 1886, as per settlement made June 5. 1890
between the Hk. Minister and Messrs. Pei & Co. Li.

TRIPPLICATE.

WITNESS TO SIGNATURE.

J. M. Swan

Mary H. Fulton, A. H.

Consulate of the United States of America for Canton
June 11th 1890.

\$115-4.79

RECEIVED from Charles Gayman U. S. Consul

the sum of Eleven hundred fifty four & 79/100 dollars
being in full for claims for indemnity for losses sus-
tained by the Amⁿ Presbyⁿ Missions at Chik Hong
and Heklung in 1884 and at Lung Kong
and Kwai Ping in 1886 as per settlement made
June 15 1890, between the U.S. Minister and Viceroy Li.

TRIPPLICATE.

John M. Duran.

WITNESS TO SIGNATURE.

Wm. H. Foster, Jr. D.

Treas. A. P. Mission
Canton.

Consulate of the United States of America for Canton.

June 11th 1890.

\$114.10

RECEIVED from Charles Lyman U. S. Consul

the sum of One hundred & fourteen ^{10/100} dollars

being in full for claims for indemnity for losses
sustained by the Am. Baptist (South) Mission
at Ag Chow in 1882 and at Tsing Yuen
in 1884 as per settlement made June 6th 1890
between the U.S. Minister and H.E. the Viceroy, Li.

R. H. Graves

was. So. Baptist Mission

WITNESS TO SIGNATURE.

Mellie C. Hartwell

TRIPPLICATE.

No. 197

Consulate of the United States.

June 19th, 1890

Honorable

Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor, in continuation of my No. 196, dated 9th instant, to inform you that the indemnity money (\$4,000) received from the Chinese Authorities, as per agreement between H.E. the Viceroy and Minister Dooly on 8th instant, was deposited by me in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, as per certificates of deposit in favor of, and delivered to, the respective claimants; whose receipts in duplicate have been received by me in full settlement of their claims; except Rec. H. S. Fulton, to whom, in registered letter, an interest bearing Bank Certificate of deposit was mailed by me on the 12th instant to his address at Ashland, Ashland County, Ohio.

I now inclose one of the triplicate
receipts from Miss Mary H. Fulton M.D.
for her claim for loans at Kwei Ping - \$1117.20

also

receipt of John H. Moran M.D. Treasurer
of the American Presbyterian Mission for
loans at Chie Hoon, Shikang, Tung King Shun Ting \$1154.79

also

receipt of Rev R.H. Graves D.D. for the
American Baptist (South) Mission for
loans at Ky Chow and Peng Luen \$114.10

and

mailed to Rev A.H. Fulton, as stated,
for his loans at Kwei Ping. \$1611.26

and

Expending in telegram to have claimant
meet the U.S. Minister at Canton \$2.65

(Total \$4,000.00

I will send to the U.S. Legation, Peking,
Statement and vouchers as above.

Yours, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Wm. L. Thompson
R. L. Council

3 inclosures
Receipts



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, June 23rd, 1890.

*ack.
August 15/90*

M^r. Seymour

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Additional "Leikin" tax on Kerosene.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

*Transmitting Copy of Remittance
from W. C. Conner to H. E. The Viceroy,
appended and marked $\frac{1}{A}$.*

Mr. Parson

ack & file

affairs conducted of course

WbW

Aug. 9/94

No. 198

Consulate of the United States.

June 23rd, 1890.

Honorable 
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that during the past few weeks numerous schemes have been presented, by native syndicates of speculators, to His Excellency, Li Han Chang, Viceroy of the Two Kiangs; accompanied by offers of considerable sums of money, for "farm" monopolies of the privilege of collecting additional "le kin" taxes on various commodities of commerce; and for the privilege of collecting license fees from promoters of gambling; and for exclusive lottery privileges; &c. &c. Among the commercial commodities, on which these speculating syndicates proposed to impose additional le kin, were opium, cotton yarn, and kerosene.

H.E. the Viceroy accepted nearly all of the bids that were accompanied by money as security for payment of sums offered for their special franchises; but soon found the opium arrangements between the British and Chinese governments compelled him to rescind his contract with the opium "Lekin" syndicate, whose deposit of twenty five thousand dollars is not recoverable. The Cotton-yarn interests have vigorously remonstrated against the additional or proposed Lekin, but it is not yet certain with what result. The opposition to the increased yarn "Lekin" comes from both foreign and native traders. Kerosene, being subject to duty, has also been enumerated with a "Lekin" of forty cents, Mexican, per Case; and the proposed additional Lekin is fifteen cents per case. Kerosene is almost excluded from Freeboard.

The most effective or influential resistance against these additional Lekin levies on commodities of commerce comes from the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

Mr Commissioner H. J. McLeavy Brown, one of the very able Commissioners of Customs, and a superior scholar, familiar with the official dialect of China, has had interviews with H.E. the Viceroy, probably by order from Peking.

Without turning the probable outcome of the contest in regard to the several items of "Le Kin", I have taken the liberty to send to His Excellency the Viceroy a dispatch in regard to the increased Le Kin on Kerowen, as per copy appended and marked $\frac{1}{A}$; a copy of which goes also to the United States Legation at Peking; where, I feel confident, the remonstrance can be made with greater or better prospect of success than by any Consul or Commissioner at Canton; as the Legation can apply the pressure of foreign influence by nationalities combined upon the Imperial Government; and as the Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Peking will be able to convince the ruling power or powers in Peking that these "Le Kin" syndicate raids are prejudicial to the revenue of the Government.

Hoping my action in the presentation of this matter to H.E. the Viceroy will have your approval,

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant

Charles Seymour
H.E. Journal



$\frac{1}{A}$

To His Excellency,

or

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Sir:

The American Consul respectfully represents to Your Excellency that foreign merchants of several nationalities doing business with China are suffering serious inconvenience and losses by the disturbed condition of affairs arising from recent and pending measures at Canton for increasing "lekin" taxes on certain commodities sent from other countries to this market, under trade and Customs regulations, which are injuriously affected by new and increased levies or demands for "lekin"; and among those commodities is kerosene, which comes from the United States of America, and has become an almost necessary and indispensable article of general utility, both for the convenience of the educated classes and commercial classes, as well as for mechanics and skilled artisans; as the superior light obtained from its use enables all of its consumers to utilize the hours of the early morning and of the evening, and increase the length of day's industry, business, and study.

The effect of a sudden and large increase in the cost of such an useful commodity by these additional levies of "lekin", after the custom house duties and former "lekin" had been established, is obviously to check its consumption, diminish its importation and disturb business arrangements.

41 It does not require any argument to show that one of its serious effects is to diminish the legitimate revenue of the Chinese government by decreasing the collection of duties at the Custom Houses in Canton, Tientsin and Lappe, with the diminution of imports; and thus the conclusion is manifestly forced upon every mind that the interests of the Chinese government, and the interests of the educated, commercial and industrial consumers are injured by the increase of "tekun" on kerosene; which has become so desirable as to be ^{justly} regarded one of the beneficent provisions of nature for the convenience and benefit of mankind. Why should kerosene be treated less favorably than opium? And with these facts in view, Your Excellency is respectfully asked to carefully consider whether it is sound policy and fair treatment for the Chinese Authorities to entertain the offers of the various syndicates or combinations of selfish speculators, for such privileges as the "farm monopoly" they desire to levy increased "tekun" on articles of recognized utility and international commerce; and thus inflict serious injury not only upon foreign merchants, but against the Custom House revenue of the Imperial Government of China, and in disregard for in detriment to the Chinese consumers of kerosene.

The American Board notice that your Excellency finally decided to not permit the additional "duty" asked for by speculating syndicates upon Opium; and also that the proposals of the greedy & avaricious seekers of a "farm monopoly" for increased "duty" on Cotton yarn is receiving Your Excellency's consideration; and the American Board respectfully asks Your Excellency to prevent the consummation of the purpose ^{or scheme} of speculating syndicates to obtain ^{increased} "farm-monopoly" of ^{the} on such an useful commodity as American kerosene; especially while the United States of America is receiving annually from China many millions of dollars ^{worth} of the two great commodities of tea and silk free of duty or any other dues whatsoever. ^{This additional "duty" on kerosene has an unfriendly appearance.}

The American Board also respectfully reminds Your Excellency that these schemes for increased "duty" dues upon kerosene were tried by Your Excellency's immediate predecessor; and were abandoned, because of their injurious effects upon Chinese interests; without regard to foreign interests, against which it is assumed Your Excellency does not entertain feelings of hostility.

With renewed assurances of highest esteem,
The American Board sends compliments and cord.

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

Charles Seymour
Attendant.



1470.400

Consulate of the United States,
Canton June 30th 1890.

Mr. Seymour
To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:
Proposed additional Kerowine letter abandoned.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 199

Consulate of the United States.

June 30th, 1890Honorable *Genl. Wharton*

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you, in regard to the proposed additional *terme* - *lekin* as stated in my No. 198 dated 23rd instant, that on the evening of Saturday 28th instant I received from H.E. the Viceroy of the Two Sicilies, in pleasant terms, the assurance that "there is no need to be anxious about selfish speculators, who are the privilege of levying additional or increased *lekin* on *terme*, as is pointed out in the dispatch (of course *Hyman*) under acknowledgment."

H.E. the Viceroy states that the *fora* *lekin* of forty cents (*terme*) per *carre* will be continued; but

that instead of being collected, as heretofore, by the "farmers" (contractors) this Leki will hereafter be collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs when the duty is collected.

The Viceroy, after deliberating upon several of the new Leki schemes, finally had to decide upon some definite line of action to prevent entire loss of revenue upon the articles affected; as the old "opium farmers" (contractors) took advantage of the uncertainty about increased Leki on Opium; and actually induced unusually large importations of Opium from Hong Kong to Canton by reducing the former (anyhow) Leki there. The Kerosene Leki syndicate of farmers & contractors also took similar advantage of the unsettled arrangements about Leki on Kerosene; and for three days viz: 18th, 19th, 20th of a return 17th & 21st instant, had very large quantities of Kerosene brought in, by reducing the Leki to 20¢ (from 40¢) per case on large lots.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
 Chas. Seymour
 H. Council



Consulate of the United States,

June 30th 1890.

Mr. Seymour

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

*Transmitting Account, Vouchers
and returns.*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 200

Consulate of the United States.

June 30th, 1890.

Honorable

Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith account, vouchers, and returns, required for the quarter and fiscal year ended this day, from this Consulate, as per subjoined list of inclosures.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Seymour.

U.S. Consul.

List of inclosures - viz:

1. Digest of Invoice Book.
2. Record of Notarial Service.
3. Summary of Business.
4. Aggregate return of Fees.
5. Return of Exports.
6. Account in duplicate.
7. Vouchers "under envelope."

